THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Published by NEVILLE B. CRAIG, *near the S. W. corner of the Diamond—Weekly Paper, Two Dollars per year, in advance—Semi-Weekly Paper, Four Dollars per year, in advance.*

VOL. 48. FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 28, 1832. NO. 4.

JOHN ALEXANDER

Has Removed his Wholesale and Retail

CHEAP CASH STORE,

To his old, well known stand, 65 Market street,

ON which has been erected that splendid and extensive building with the IRON FRONT, where he is now opening, and will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of Staple, and the most splendid stock of Fancy DRY GOODS, ever offered in this city; which will be sold, wholesale or retail, at a small advance for cash.

Also, A large stock of MAHOGANY, at reduced prices. J. A.

August 2, 1831—tf

NOVELTIES.

IN addition to the usual attractions of the PENNSYLVANIA MUSEUM, *a new Room, containing a great variety of Natural and Artificial Curiosities, has been opened during the last week.*

An entirely new and splendid Phantasmagoria, exhibiting the objects as large as life, has been procured, and is exhibited every evening, at half past 8 o'clock. Also, a Cosmoramic view of Pittsburgh, from the Point to the Bridge, has lately been added. Admittance 25 cents: Children 12½.

may 29.

REMOVAL.

JOHN I. KAY & Co. have removed their stock of Books to No. 44 Market street, opposite the Pittsburgh Bank, where they will continue to keep on hands, a General Assortment of

Books and Stationery,

Which they will dispose of at very low prices.

N. B. Merchants' orders put up on the most reasonable terms. April 6, 1832.—tf

Machine Card Factory.

GEORGE FABER & SONS respectfully inform the public that they have in operation, at their factory, No. 116 Wood street, a number of Sticking Machines, which enable them to supply, with promptitude, to any extent, orders for Cards of every description—Cotton and Woollen Manufacturers, and Carding Machine builders, will be accommodated on reasonable terms, with a very superior quality, equal to any manufactured in the United States.

The Public are most respectfully referred to the following certificates.

Gentlemen—We are in receipt of your letter of 18th inst., and in reply, have to say that all the Cards purchased by us from your concern, has upon trial, proved to be good; we incline to the opinion that they are superior to any we have bought east of the mountains. Very respectfully,

MOORES & WILSON.

Point Cotton Factory, Wheeling, Va.

To Messrs. G. Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh.

Nov. 21, 1831.

We have had in use, for some time, the Machine Cards manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and have no hesitation in pronouncing them equal to any Cards heretofore made use of in our establishment.

JAMES ARTHURS & BROTHERS.

The undersigned have been using, for the last six months, Cards manufactured by G. Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and unhesitatingly say, they are the best they ever worked: they recommend manufacturers to give them a trial for themselves, and believe they will not be disappointed in their quality.

THORNILEY & TOWNSEND.

Fallston, Nov. 22, 1831.

The Card Clothing manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, which we have in use in our establishment, (the Hope Cotton Factory,) has given the greatest satisfaction, and we feel justifiable in recommending them to others.

SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.

The Machine Cards, manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh, some of which are in use in the manufactories at Economy, Beaver county, Pa., have given entire satisfaction, and therefore have no hesitation in recommending them to the patronage of the manufacturers generally. Yours, respectfully,

FREDERICK RAPP.

December 30—tf

E. HALE, SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Saml. P. Darlington, No. 71 in Fourth street, next door to the corner of Wood st. where he will be happy to wait upon those who may require his professional services, in all its various branches.

N. B.—For sale, a superior Tooth Powder. Also, J. White's Tooth Ache Drops.

March 10, 1832.—tf

SHEAR STEEL. MADE AT PITTSBURGH.

THE Undersigned has been four years, with indefatigable attention, engaged in the manufacturing of this most valuable article, in Bayardstown, near Pittsburgh. He has now on hand a good stock, of the best quality, equal to the Imported, and warranted, at 16½ cents a pound. He requests the favor of purchasers calling to see his stock. S. BROADMEADOW.

N. B.—It will be well if the consumers of this article consider the very *large amount of silver dollars*, annually sent to England, to purchase the same. may 25—tf

THE Subscribers, having given James T. Kincaid an interest in their Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron Ware Manufactory, will continue their business, under the firm of *L. & P. Peterson & Co.*, No. 45, Front street, and No. 66, Second street, near the Post Office.

L. & P. PETERSON.

Pittsburgh, June 15, 1832.—tf

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3 in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, may 21, 1829—tf.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

NOTICE.—*John Ha[illegible]* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

Clock and Watch Making.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they still continue the above business, two doors from the corner of Liberty, in St. Clair street, *near the Exchange*, where they have just added largely to their stock, and intend keeping a general assortment of Goods in their line, such as Gold and Silver Patent Lever, English and Common Watches; Gold Chains, Seals, and Keys; Pearl, Jet, Diamond, and Plate Breastpins; Filligree and Jet Ear Rings and Drops; Pearl, Jet, Diamond, and Plain Finger Rings; Britannia Ware, warranted; Silver Plate, do. do.; Silver Table and Tea Spoons; Cream Ladles and Spectacles; Lamps, Candlesticks, Ever Pointed Pencil Cases, Musical Boxes, Coral Beads, Razors, Knives, Clasps, Thimbles and Guards; Mantel Clocks, of various patterns.

Together with an assortment of FANCY ARTICLES; all of which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

LOGAN & FRITSCHY.

☞ *Clocks and Watches* carefully repaired, and warranted to perform well.

Sept. 11.—tf

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER

January 22, 1830.—tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he lives, in Washington county, on Pigeon creek, one mile south of Williamsport, on the Monongahela river, to which there is a perfectly level road. This farm contains near 400 acres, the greater part of which is first rate land. There is on the premises a Brick Dwelling House, a Merchant mill, in good repair, a new saw mill, a stone still house, 35 by 40 feet; a salt works is also in operation, and worked to advantage: about 150 acres of land cleared and under good fence. There is on the premises three small tenements for the accommodation of families. This tract is well timbered, and abounds with stone coal and springs of water, both of the best quality.

To a person wishing to embark in a manufacturing business, and possessing capital, this would be a very desirable situation, having the advantage of both water power from Pigeon creek, and banks of the very best coal near to the works, and easy of access, and its vicinity to so navigable a river, where articles of any kind are so cheaply transported to Pittsburgh.

For further particulars, apply to James P. Stuart, Merchant, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.

Dec. 16—tf. ROB'T. M'FARLAND.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.

Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

October 21, 1831—tf

BENJAMIN DARLINGTON,

NO. 49 MARKET STREET,

HAS just received and is now opening a very general assortment of *Hardware, Cutlery, and Saddlery*—all which is offered low Wholesale or Retail.

LOTS.

Also, a number of valuable Building Lots for sale. For terms, apply as above.

February 7, 1832.—tf.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.

Mobile, may 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

Curled Hair Mattrasses,

OF a superior quality, constantly on hand, or made to order, at less than eastern prices, at the Carpet and Furnishing Warehouse, No. 26 Wood street. A. M'FADDEN.

N. B.—7,000 lbs. Curled Hair, (in the rope,) on consignment, and will be sold at eastern prices, with the addition of carriage. A. M'F.

April 20—tf

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC ELIXER.

ONE of the most agreeable and efficacious Medicines ever discovered for the permanent cure of those chronic states of derangement of the stomach, constituting that miserable disease called Dyspepsia.

The basis of this Elixer is vegetables, and perfectly innocent in its operation; it destroys that sour state of the stomach, the instant it is taken, and stops the morbid secretion, by giving strength to the muscular fibre of that important organ, by which means the peristaltic motion of the intestines is increased, and the costiveness obviated; a new action is given to the system, which puts an end to a train of distressing nervous sensations.

Another form of the disease in which the Elixer is admirably calculated to relieve, is the decline of fever, where the stomach will not bear the ordinary strengthening medicines indicated in such cases, it has the surprising effect of giving vigor, and restoring the natural secretions of the body, without increasing the febrile state. Not the least danger is to be apprehended from exposure to cold, while under the use of this medicine, nor will it interrupt necessary employment of the patient a single hour.

☞ A number of cases of cures performed by the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixer in the vicinity of Pittsburgh can be given.

For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co., No. 42 Market street. August 24, 1832.—tf

HOLDERS of Sovereigns, Guineas, and every description of GOLD, can obtain the very highest prices, by applying at this office.—Every description of paper discounted at reduced rates. GEORGE A COOK,

Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. October 21, 1831.—tf.

REMOVAL.

DR. E. MERRITT, DENTIST, has removed to Liberty street, No. 78, corner of Evans' alley. Dr. E. M. will be in his room from 9 o'clock in the morning till 3 o'clock in the afternoon, (Fridays excepted,) where all operations in the line of his profession will be performed.

P. S.—Dentists can be furnished with his beautifully manufactured Porcelain Teeth.

March 27, 1832.—tf.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle*, (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,

No. 20, South Front street,

PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1830—tf.

F. A. BEMIS & CO.

NO. 24 WATER STREET,

BUILD TO ORDER, Steam Engines, Boilers, Governors, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Shearing Machines, Blades, and Machinery, generally. Turning, of every description, done at a short notice

Pittsburgh, January 24—tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq., late of Ross township, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } *Ex'rs.*
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

COACH TRIMMER & BLACKSMITH WANTED.—The subscriber wishes to employ a Coach Trimmer, and a Blacksmith acquainted with carriage work. To sober, industrious workmen, masters of the above branches, good wages and constant employment will be given. For further particulars inquire at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. JAMES S. WHYTE.

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 27, 1831.—tf.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE

IN ALLEGHENY TOWN.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a number of building lots, handsomly situated, being bounded by Ohio street, Sandusky street, and Gay alley.

The terms of payment will be made known, and a plan of the lots shown to any person, on application to the subscriber, living in Allegheny town, or to Mr. John Irwin, at his Rope Warehouse, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets, in Pittsburgh. ALEXANDER SEMPLE.

Pittsburgh, April 20, 1832.—tf

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,

SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,

(From London, and recently of Baltimore,)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

RECEIVED,

By late arrivals, and for Sale on accommodating terms, by the Subscribers—

50 Hogsheads New Orleans SUGAR;
20 bbls. Tanners' OIL;
7 Casks and 3 barrels Sperm. OIL;
20 Barrels Refined Whale do
2 Casks Racked do do
12 Ceroons Spanish LEAF TOBACCO;
75 Barrels PITCH;
33 Boxes Smoked HERRING;
77 do Sperm. CANDLES;
2 Hogsheads MADDER;
90 Barrels LOAF SUGAR;
90 Boxes TIN PLATE, I X;
24 Half and Whole Tierces RICE;
16 Pigs Block TIN;
12 Boxes CLARET;
5 Kegs LIME JUICE;
5 Qr. Casks Marseilles Madeira WINE;
10 Barrels ALUM;
6 Bales ALMONDS;
98 DEMIJOHNS, assorted;
50 Barrels No. 3 MACKEREL.

DOBBIN & IRWIN,

Corner of Market and Water streets.

Pittsburgh, April 6, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.

Pittsburgh, may 10, 1831—tf

Valuable Real Estate in the Market.

FOR SALE,

TWENTY-TWO LOTS, handsomely situated on Grant's hill, in Hoge's extension, near the tunnnel.

Upwards of forty lots in the village of Lawrenceville.

A number of valuable lots situate on the Monongahela river, and on either side of the extension of Second street, adjacent to the city.

Two valuable tracts of land, situate about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Washington Turnpike Road and Chartier's creek.

The lot of ground, in Pittsburgh, on which the old banking-house now stands. Terms of payment will be made easy. Apply to

A. BRACKENRIDGE,

April 6.—tf At the Office B. U. S.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberal advances made on consignments.

April 5—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18 1829.—tf.

New Hardware Store,

NO. 66 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY, having just received an extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c., respectfully invite the attention of Merchants, Mechanics, and others.

Also, a well selected assortment of *Union Factory* bench and moulding Planes.

Feb. 21, 1832.—tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.

DR. J. SUMNER, having discovered an infallible cure for different species of *HERNIA or RUPTURE*, by an external application of ointment, without inconvenience to the patient; which ointment, prepared only by himself, he now offers for sale to all who are afflicted with the above complaint, being confident of success from the many proofs he has had of its efficacy—likewise, he considers it a duty to give to the public a fair statement of his own case.

For fifteen years he was sorely afflicted with two Ruptures, the pains of which were so severe, that he was compelled to relinquish all active business, wearing a Truss, and keeping himself a long period mostly confined, and had nearly gave up all hope of ever enjoying a comfortable state of health.—In this dilemma he was forcibly struck with the old adage, that there never was an evil without a remedy, and forthwith commenced a series of experiments upon himself, which through Divine Providence resulted in a complete and radical cure. JOHN SUMNER.

No. 139 North Third Street, Philadelphia.

This may certify, That my Son, aged thirteen years, was afflicted with a Rupture for three years, and was under the necessity of wearing the Truss constantly, but without any other effect than a temporary relief, and was effectually cured by Dr. J. Sumner in about three weeks time.

JOHN C. DOUGLAS,

No. 131 South Eleventh street, Philadelphia

This may Certify, That I have been afflicted with a Rupture for between four and five years, and have been effectually cured by Doctor J. Sumner, in about five weeks time.

JOHN VASEY,

Corner of York Road and Coates street, Philada.

I Certify, That I was afflicted with a Rupture for four years, and was effectually cured by the application of Dr. Sumner's OINTMENT, in the term of four weeks. E. WILSON.

I Certify, That my Son David, was effectually cured of a Rupture in three weeks time, of twelve years standing, by making use of Dr. Sumner's OINTMENT. D. COX.

The above Certificates are deemed sufficient, and many others might be obtained, and many references can be given.

☞ FINDLAY & MADEIRA are Agents for the above Medicine, corner of Market and Front streets, Pittsburgh.

march 29, 1831.—w1mo&mtf.

J. SHIDLE, Manufacturer of Paper Hangings has removed to St. Clair street, near the Allegheny Bridge. march 9—tf.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,

NO. 41 WOOD STREET.

Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞ Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830—tf.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

ONLY 25 CENTS.

LEE'S UNPARALLELED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, price 25 and 50 cents per box—famous for the cure of Bilious and other destructive fevers, obstinate obstructions of the stomach and bowels, giddiness, sickness of the stomach, removing colds, costiveness, &c. &c.

Dear Sir—Having made use of the various Pills in my family, offered to the public for the past five years, and having found your celebrated Anti-Bilious Pills the most efficacious in cleansing the stomach and bowels, removing head-aches, sick stomach, and having used them for several years past, I can have no hesitation in stating, that I believe them, as represented, a most valuable Family Medicine. JACOB SMALL,

Mayor of the city of Philadelphia.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

CAUTION.—Please ask for Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills, prepared by Noah Ridgely—and see that his name is on the outside wrapper—no other are genuine. None of Lee's medicines are genuine without the name of Noah Ridgely on them.

Twenty years.—LEE'S ELIXIR

has for twenty years, been a most successful medicine, for the cure of colds, coughs, spitting of blood, asthma, consumptions, and other complaints of the lungs and breast, as many of our citizens have certified.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely, of Baltimore.

Dear Sir—I was attacked with a most violent cold, a severe cough, and pains in the breast, which continued to grow worse, during which my appetite failed and my voice altered so much, that it was with the utmost exertions I could pronounce a single sentence louder than breath. I bought and used one phial of your valuable Elixir, which restored me to perfect health. Yours, with respect. J. A. SMITH,

Market street, Fell's Point.

Lee's Worm Lozenges, a certain and powerful remedy for destroying all kinds of worms.

Wonderful Tape Worm! A part of a tape worm passed by a lady 40 years old, which measures 3 feet long, and contains three hundred joints. This worm, with two round worms 13 to 15 inches long, and three fourths of an inch round, expelled from a child not five years old, by the use of Lee's Lozenges, are now to be seen at Lee's Family Medicine Dispensary, No. 63, Hanover street, Baltimore.

Lee's Nervous Cordial, an excellent medicine for all nervous affections, weakness, pain in the loins, back, &c.

Lee's Essence of Mustard! No remedy ever excelled this in curing rheumatism, sprains, bruises, frosted feet, &c.

Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, a never failing cure.

Sir—You are at full liberty to use my name in recommending your Lee's infallible Ague and Fever Drops, as, from repeated trials of them in my family, I have always found those Drops to be truly an infallible medicine, never failing to produce a speedy and effectual cure. Yours, respectfully,

MICHAEL WARNER.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment, warranted to cure the ITCH by one application.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion, An excellent medicine for curing tetters, ringworms, prickly heat, &c.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, an effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhœa.

Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops, which give immediate relief.

Lee's Tooth Powder, which cleanses and beautifies the teeth.

Lee's Eye Water, a certain cure for sore eyes.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.

Lee's Corn Plaster, for removing and destroying corns.

Hundreds of cases of cures performed by the above truly valuable medicines could be given, did the limits of a newspaper admit of it.

☞ The above highly approved medicines are sold by appointment, by B. A. FAHNESTOCK and CHAS. AVERY & CO., Pittsburgh, who have just received a fresh supply from Baltimore.

November 4—tf

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

march 14.—tf.

MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.

THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to say to the public, and his friends, that he has connected with his other business, the manufactury of Mill and Cross Cut Saws; and can furnish supplies to merchants and others: he believes them to be equal to any ever used in the western country—the experience of the workmen employed, with the known good qualities of the steel, justifies him in warranting the article to any who may be disposed to patronize western industry.

Z. PACKARD.

Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, } tf
December 9, 1831. }

The undersigned, agent for the Point Saw Mill, in Pittsburgh, takes pleasure in saying, that the Mill Saws, made by Z. Packard, and which are now in use, in his mill, are equal, if not superior, to any he has ever used.

ISAAC WICKERSHAM, Ag't.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1831.

280 BBLS. N. O. Molasses;
25 bbls. Sugar House Molasses;
100 bbls. No. 2 Mackerel;
75 bbls. Tanners' (Brown) Oil;
25 bbls. *Very Old Whiskey.*

For sale by JOHN DALZELL & Co.,
170, Corner of Liberty and Irwin streets.

July 24.—tf

WANTED,

TWENTY Shares Bank of Pittsburgh Stock, for which a liberal premium will be allowed. Apply to

CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE.

may 25.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. } Pittsburgh.
JAS. ADAMS, JR. & Co. }
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required

may 14, 1830.—tf.

THOMAS L. SHIELDS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW:

OFFICE at the South West corner of Market street and the Diamond—entrance, No. 3 in the Diamond. Dec. 20, 1831.—tf

☞ *PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK.*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR J. H. IRWIN has removed to the office lately occupied by the Doctor Gazzams, in the Museum Building, on Fourth street, the first door from Boggs & Wrenshall's store, on the corner of Fourth and Market streets.

June 22—tf

TO LET.

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE pleasantly situated on the south side of the Monongahela river, a few perches above the Bridge. Apply to the subscriber.

FREDERICK BAUSMAN.

may 11, 1822.—tf

JUST received, and for sale by COCHRAN & IRWIN,
200 bbls. No 2, MACKEREL;
50 hhds. N. O. SUGAR;
100 bbls. ROSIN;
5,000 lbs. Superior LAMP BLACK.

Pittsburgh, June 8.

50 Hogsheads Kentucky Leaf Tobacco;
65 do New Orleans Sugar;
50 boxes Cavendish Tobacco.

Received per late arrivals, and for sale by

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

March 9.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,

MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. march 19—tf.

☞ The Subscriber, of the firm of STROOP & CAROTHERS, having declined business in favor of ISAIAH DICKEY, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of DICKEY & CAROTHERS; who are now authorized to settle all transactions in their former business. JACOB STROOP.

Pittsburgh, July 9, 1832.

NEW WHOLESALE

Grocery and Commission Warehouse,

NUMBER 168 LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, and have on hand, from the eastern and southern markets, a large and well selected assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer for sale, on accommodating terms. Also, on hand, 3000 pounds prime Old Cheese.

DICKEY & CAROTHERS.

N. B. The highest price, in cash or groceries, will be paid for all kinds of country produce.

July 10.—tf

30 DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscribers, on Sunday the 16th ultimo, DANIEL M'CARTNEY, an indented apprentice to the Coppersmith Business. He is 19 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, dark hair, blue eyes, and rather fair complexion. He took with him a blue tight-bodied coat, partly worn, with gilt buttons; one pair new black mixed cassinet pantaloons, and one pair of black worsted or bombazine ditto; one light blue cassinet waistcoat; one striped swansdown ditto, and a new pair of pegged bootees, together with other clothes not recollected. He has a brother living in Mobile, (engineer on the steam boat Isabella,) and has often said he would like to go there. He has been much in the habit of reading plays, and frequently associated with play actors: in all probability his object is to join with some *traveling players*.

The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and secure the said apprentice so that the subscribers may get him again. The public are cautioned against harboring him, under the penalty of the law.

L. & P. PETERSON.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 8, 1831.—tf

Steel Hoes.

AS Agent for Ephraim Estep, I expect to be constantly supplied with the above article, of a superior quality.—They are offered at the most favorable manufacturers' rates.

M. ATWOOD,

march 27. Corner of Wood & Front sts.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,

march 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

FOR SALE,

A VERY ELIGIBLE PIECE OF GROUND upon Market street, in the city of Pittsburgh, between Second and Third streets, now occupied by H. Ward, containing, in Front, on Market street, thirty-two, and extending back sixty feet.—For terms, inquire of JOHN HORNER.

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

Eighty Shares of Beaver Bridge Stock

FOR SALE.

THE subscribers will sell the above number of Shares in the Beaver Bridge Company, the Stock of which is valuable, nets at present a good dividend, and it is thought will net from 8 to 10 per cent. when the Beaver Canal is completed. For particulars, inquire of S. Baird & Co., Merchants, corner of Fifth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, or to the subscribers, Merchants, Philadelphia. BROWN & AGNEW.

may 4, 1832—6mo.

POETRY.

From the Boston Daily Atlas.

THE PRIMEVAL HOUR OF LOVE.

BY H. C. DEAKIN, ESQ.

'Twas when the dew was on the blossom,
The wild flower floating on the lea,
The spirit of my youthful bosom
First gave its trust and truth to thee;—

First yielded all its maiden ardor,
Its timid fear and coy caressing,
Well knowing all thy love would guard her,
And bless her who thy heart was blessing.

Ah! weak are words—there's no revealing
That sweet, deep mystery of the heart,
That has a home in every feeling,
A voice beyond the reach of art.

It is not passion—'tis too holy,
For aught deduced from sinful earth—
'Tis of the pure, pale spirit wholly,
An essence of immortal birth.

'Tis Love! first Love! once felt, and never
In life again to be renewed:
Crush the sweet dream, 'tis crushed for ever,
Crushed to eteral solitude!

Affection may the heart-pulse waken,
Warm the chill spirit in its shrine,
Revive the lonely and forsaken—
But 'twould not be what now is mine!

I should not hear the voice Celestial
Fall like a lute-note on my ear;
The tones though sweet would be terrestrial,
To those who bless me when thou'rt near.

Then chide not, if the voice of feeling
Speak to my heart with all its power;
And Memory, all her hopes revealing,
Recal first Love's unfading hour!

O Love! thou pure and placid spirit,
Thou festal sun-burst, hallowed power!
Let my fond bosom aye inherit
The memory of thy primal hour.

SPEECH

OF THE HONORABLE DANIEL WEBSTER,

CONTINUED.

I now proceed, sir, to a few remarks upon the President's constitutional objections to the Bank; and I cannot forbear to say, in regard to them, that he appears to me to have assumed very extraordinary grounds of reasoning. He denies that the constitutionality of the Bank is a settled question. If it be not, will it ever become so, or what disputed question ever can be settled? I have already observed, that for thirty-six years out of the forty-three, during which the Government has been in being, a Bank has existed, such as is now proposed to be continued.

As early as 1791, after great deliberation, the first Bank Charter was passed by Congress and approved by President Washington. It established an institution, resembling in all things, now objected to, the present Bank. That Bank, like this, could take lands in payment of its debts; that charter, like the present, gave the states no power of taxation; it allowed foreigners to hold stock, it restrained Congress from creating other Banks. It gave also, exclusive privileges, and in all particulars it was, according to the doctrine of the message, as objectionable as that now existing. That Bank continued twenty years. In 1816, the present Institution was established, and has been, ever since, in full operation. Now, sir, the question of the power of Congress to create such institutions, has been contested in every manner known to our Constitution and Laws. The forms of the government furnish no new mode, in which to try this question. It has been discussed over and over again, in Congress; it has been argued and solemnly adjudged in the Supreme Court; every President, except the present, has considered it a settled question; many of the State Legislatures have instructed their Senators to vote for the Bank; the tribunals of the States, in every instance, have supported its constitutionality; and beyond all doubt and dispute, the general public opinion of the country, has at all times given, and does now give, its full sanction and approbation to the exercise of this power, as being a constitutional power. There has been no opinion, questioning the power, expressed or intimated, at any time, by either House of Congress, by any President, or by any respectable judicial tribunal. Now, sir, if this practice of near forty years, if these repeated exercises of the power, if this solemn adjudication of the Supreme Court, with the concurrence and approbation of public opinion, do not settle the question, how is any question ever to be settled, about which any one may choose to raise a doubt? The argument of the message, upon the Congressional precedents, is either a bold and gross fallacy, or else it is an assertion without proofs, and against known facts. The message admits that, in 1791, Congress decided in favor of a Bank; but it adds that another Congress, in 1811, decided against it. Now, if it be meant that in 1811, Congress decided against the Bank *on Constitutional ground*, then the assertion is wholly incorrect, and against notorious fact. It is perfectly well known, that many members, in both Houses, voted against the Bank, in 1811, who had no doubt at all of the Constitutional power of Congress. They were entirely governed by other reasons given at the time. I appeal, sir, to the honorable member from Maryland, (Gen. Smith,) who was then a member of the Senate, and voted against the Bank, whether he, and others who were on the same side, did not give those votes on other well known grounds, and not at all on the constitutional ground?

[Gen. Smith here rose and said, that he voted against the Bank in 1811, but not at all on constitutional grounds, and had no doubt such was the case with other members.]

We all know, sir, (continued Mr. Webster,) the fact to be as the gentleman from Maryland has stated it. Every man who recollects, or who has read the political occurrences of that day, knows it. Therefore, if the message intends to say that, in 1811, Congress denied the existence of any such *constitutional power*, the declaration is unwarranted—is altogether at variance with the facts. If, on the other hand, it only intends to say, that Congress decided against the proposition then before it, *on some other grounds*, then it alleges that which is nothing at all to the purpose. The argument then either assumes for truth that which is not true, or else the whole statement is immaterial and futile. But, whatever value others may attach to this argument, the message thinks so highly of it, that it proceeds to repeat it. "One Congress," it says, "in 1815, decided against a Bank; another, in 1816, decided in its favor.—There is nothing in precedent, therefore, which, if its authority were admitted, ought to weigh in favor of the act before me." Now, sir, since it is known to the whole country, one cannot but wonder how it should remain unknown to the President, that Congress *did not* decide against a Bank in 1815. On the contrary, that very Congress passed a bill for erecting a Bank by very large majorities. In one form, it is true, the bill failed in the House of Representatives; but the vote was reconsidered, the bill recommitted, and finally passed by a vote of *one hundred and twenty to thirty-nine*. There is, therefore, not only no solid ground, but not even any plausible pretence, for the assertion that Congress, in 1815, decided against the Bank. That very Congress passed a bill to create a Bank, and its decision, therefore, is precisely the other way, and is a direct practical precedent in favor of the constitutional power. What are we to think of a constitutional argument, which deals in this way with historical facts? When the message declares, as it does declare, that there is nothing in precedent which ought to weigh in favor of the power, it sets at nought repeated acts of Congress affirming the power, and it also states other acts which were, in fact, and which are well known to have been directly the reverse, of what the message represents them. There is not, sir, the slightest reason to think that any Senate, or any House of Representatives, ever assembled under the constitution, contained a majority that doubted the constitutional existence of the power of Congress to establish a Bank. Whenever the question has arisen, and has been decided, it has been always decided one way. The legislative precedents all assert and maintain the power: and these legislative precedents have been the law of the land for almost forty years. They settle the construction of the constitution, and sanction the exercise of the power in question so far as these ends can ever be accomplished by any legislative precedents whatever. But the President does not admit the authority of precedent. Sir, I have always found, that those who habitually deny most vehemently the general force of precedent, and assert most strongly the supremacy of private opinion, are yet, of all men, most tenacious of that very authority of precedent whenever it happens to be in their favor. I beg leave to ask, sir, upon what ground, except that of *precedent, and precedent alone*, the President's friends have placed his power of *removal from office?* No such power is given by the constitution, in terms, nor any where intimated, throughout the whole of it; no paragraph or clause of that instrument recognizes such a power. To say the least, it is as questionable, and has been as often questioned, as the power of Congress to create a Bank; and enlightened by what has passed under our own observation, we now see that it is, of all powers, the most capable of flagrant abuse. Now, sir, I ask again, what becomes of this power, if the authority of *precedent* be taken away? It has all along been denied to exist, it is no where found in the constitution, and its recent exercise, or, to call things by their right names, its recent abuse, has, more than any other single cause, rendered good men either cool in their affections toward the government of their country, or doubtful of its long continuance. Yet this power has *precedent*, and the President exercises it. We know, sir, that without the aid of that *precedent*, his acts could never have received the sanction of this body, even at a time when his voice was somewhat more potential here than it now is, or, as I trust, ever again will be. Does the President then reject the authority of all precedent except what is suitable to his own purposes to use? And does he use, without stint or measure, *all* precedents which may augment his own power, or gratify his wishes? But, if the President thinks lightly of the authority of Congress, in construing the constitution, he thinks still more lightly of the Supreme Court. He asserts a right of individual judgment, on constitutional questions, which is totally inconsistent with any proper administration of the government, or any regular execution of the laws. Social disorder, entire uncertainty in regard to individual duties, the cessation of legal authority, confusion, the dissolution of free government!—all these are the inevitable consequences of the principles adopted by the message, whenever they shall be carried to their full extent. Hitherto it has been thought, that the *final decision* of constitutional questions, belonged to the supreme judicial tribunal. The very nature of free government, it has been supposed, enjoins this; and our constitution, moreover, has been understood so to provide, clearly and expressly. It is true that each branch of the legislature has an undoubted right, in the exercise of its functions, to consider the constitutionality of a law proposed to be passed. This is naturally a part of its duty, and neither branch can be compelled to pass any law, or do any other act, which it deems to be beyond the reach of its constitutional power. The President has the same right, when a bill is presented for his approval; for he is, doubtless, bound to consider, in all cases, whether such bill be compatible with the constitution, and whether he can approve it consistently with his oath of office. But when a law has been passed by Congress, and approved by the President, it is now no longer in the power; either of the same President, or his successors, to say whether the law is constitutional or not. He is not at liberty to feel, or to affect "constitutional scruples," and to sit in judgment himself on the validity of a statute of the government, and to nullify it if he so chooses. After a law has passed through all the requisite forms; after it has received the requisite legislative sanction, and the executive approval, the question of its constitutionality then becomes a judicial question, and a judicial question alone. In the Courts that question may be raised, argued, and adjudged; it can be adjudged no where else.

The President is as much bound by the law as any private citizen, and can no more contest its validity than any private citizen. He may refuse to obey the law, and so may a private citizen; but both do it at their own peril, and neither of them can settle the question of its validity. The President may *say* a law is unconstitutional, but he is not the judge. Who is to decide that question?—The Judiciary, alone, possess this unquestionable, and hitherto unquestioned right. The Judiciary is the constitutional tribunal of appeal, for the citizens, against both Congress and the Executive, in regard to the constitutionality of laws. It has this jurisdiction expressly conferred upon it, and when it has decided the question, its judgment must, from the very nature of all judgments that are final, and from which there is no appeal, be conclusive. Hitherto, this opinion, and a correspondent practice, have prevailed, in America, with all wise and considerate men. If it were otherwise, there would be no government of laws; but we should all live under the government, the rule, the caprices of individuals. If we depart from the observance of these salutary principles, the executive power becomes at once purely despotic; for the President, if the principle and the reasoning of the message be sound, may either execute, or not execute the laws of the land, according to his sovereign pleasure. He may refuse to put into execution one law pronounced valid by all branches of the government, and yet execute another, which may have been, by constitutional authority, pronounced void. On the argument of the message, the President of the United States holds, under a new pretence and a new name, a *dispensing power* over the laws, as absolute as was claimed by James the Second, of England, a month before he was compelled to fly the kingdom. That which is now claimed for the President, is, in truth, nothing less and nothing else, than the old *dispensing power* asserted by the kings of England in the worst of times—the very climax, indeed, of all the preposterous pretensions of the Tudor and Stuart races.

According to the doctrines put forth by the President, although Congress may have passed a law, and although the Supreme court may have pronounced it constitutional, yet it is, nevertheless, no law at all, if he, in his good pleasure, sees fit to deny it effect; in other words to repeal and annul it. Sir, no President, and no public man, ever before advanced such doctrines in the face of the nation. There never before was a moment in which any President would have been tolerated in asserting such a claim as to despotic power. After Congress has passed the law, and after the Supreme Court has pronounced its judgment against its constitutional interpretation. It is to be remembered, sir, that it is the present law, it is the act of 1816, it is the present charter of the Bank, which the President pronounces to be unconstitutional. It is no Bank *to be created*, it is no law proposed to be passed, which he denounces, it is the *law now existing*, passed by Congress, approved by President Madison, and sanctioned by a solemn judgment of the Supreme Court, which he now declares unconstitutional, and which, of course, so far as it may depend on him, cannot be executed. If these opinions of the President's be maintained there is an end of all law and all judicial authority. Statutes are but recommendations, judgments no more than opinions. Both are equally destitute of binding force. Such an universal power, as is now claimed for him, a power of judging over the laws, and over the decisions of the tribunal, is nothing else than pure despotism. If conceded to him, it makes him, at once, what Louis the Fourteenth proclaimed himself to be, when he said, "I AM THE STATE."

The Supreme Court has unanimously declared and adjudged that the existing Bank is created by a constitutional law of Congress. As has been before observed, this Bank, so far as the present question is concerned, is like that which was established in 1791, by Washington, and sanctioned by the great men of that day. In every form, therefore, in which the question can be raised, it has been raised, and has been settled. Every process and every mode of trial, known to the constitution and laws, has been exhausted; and always, and without exception, the decision has been in favor of the validity of the law. But all this practice, all this public approbation, all this solemn adjudication directly on the point, is to be disregarded and rejected, and the constitutional power flatly denied. And, sir, if we are startled at this conclusion, our surprise will not be lessened when we examine the argument by which it is maintained.

By the constitution, Congress is authorized to pass all laws "necessary and proper" for carrying its own legislative powers into effect. Congress has deemed a Bank to be "necessary and proper" for these purposes, and it has therefore established a Bank. But although the law has been passed, and the Bank established, and the constitutional validity of its charter solemnly adjudged, yet, the President pronounces it *unconstitutional*, because *some* of the powers bestowed on the Bank are, *in his opinion*, not necessary or proper. It would appear, that powers, which in 1791, and 1816, in the time of Washington, and the time of Madison, were deemed "necessary and proper," are no longer to be regarded, *and therefore the Bank is unconstitutional*. It has really come to this, *that the constitutionality of a Bank is to depend upon the opinion which one particular man may form of the utility or necessity of some of the clauses in its charter*. If that individual chooses to think that a particular power contained in the charter *is not necessary to the proper constitution of the Bank*, then the act is unconstitutional!

Hitherto it has always been supposed that the question was of a very different nature. It has been thought that the *policy* of granting a particular charter may be materially dependent on the structure, and organization, and powers of the proposed institution. But its general constitutionality has never before been understood to turn on such points. This would be making its constitutionality depend on subordinate questions, on questions of expediency, and questions of detail, upon that which one man may think necessary, and another may not. If the constitutional question were made to hinge on matters of this kind, how could it ever be decided? all would depend on conjecture, on the complexional feeling, on the prejudices, on the passions of individuals; on more or less practical skill, or correct judgment, in regard to banking operations, among those who should be the judges; on the impulse of momentary interest, party objects, or personal purposes. Put the question, in this manner, to a court of seven judges, to decide whether a particular Bank was constitutional, and it might be doubtful whether they could come to any result, as they might well hold very various opinions on the practical utility of many clauses of the charter.

The question, in that case would be, not whether the Bank, in its general frame, character and objects, was a proper instrument to carry into effect the powers of the government; but whether the particular powers, direct or incidental, conferred on a particular bank, were better calculated than all others to give success to its operations. For if not, then the charter would be unwarranted, according to this sort of reasoning, by the Constitution. This mode of construing the Constitution is certainly a novel discovery. Its merits belong entirely to the President and his advisers. According to this rule of interpretation, if the President should be of opinion, that the capital of the Bank was larger, by a thousand dollars, than it ought to be; or that the time for the continuance of the Charter, was a year too long; or that it was unnecessary to require it, under penalty, to pay specie; or needless to provide for punishing, as forgery, the counterfeiting of its bills; either of these reasons would be sufficient to render the charter, in his opinion, unconstitutional, invalid, and nugatory. This is a legitimate conclusion from the argument. Such a view of the subject has certainly never before been taken. This strain of reasoning has hitherto not been heard, within the halls of Congress, nor has any one ventured upon it before the tribunals of justice. The first exhibition, its first appearance, as an argument, is in a message of the President of the United States. According to that mode of construing the constitution, which was adopted by Congress in 1791, and approved by Washington, and which has been sanctioned by the judgment of the Supreme Court, and affirmed by the practice of near forty years, the question upon the constitutionality of the Bank involves two inquiries: first, whether a Bank, in its general character, and with regard to the general objects with which Banks are usually connected, be, in itself, a fit means, a suitable instrument, to carry into effect the powers granted to the government. If it be so, then the second, and the only other question is, whether the powers given in a particular charter are *appropriate* for a Bank. If they are powers which are *appropriate* for a Bank, powers which Congress may fairly consider to be useful to the Bank or the country, then Congress may confer these powers; because the discretion to be exercised in framing the constitution of the Bank belongs to Congress. One man may think the granted powers not indispensable to the particular Bank; another may suppose them injudicious, or injurious; a third may imagine that other powers, if granted in their stead, would be more beneficial; but all these are matters of expediency, about which men may differ; and the power of deciding upon them belongs to Congress. I again repeat, sir, that if for reasons of this kind the President sees fit to negative a bill on the ground of its being *inexpedient* or *impolitic*, he has a right to do so; but remember, sir, that we are now on the constitutional question. Remember, that the argument of the President, is, that because powers were given to the Bank by the charter of 1816, which *he* thinks not necessary, *that charter is unconstitutional*. Now, sir, it will hardly be denied—or rather it was not denied or doubted before this message came to us, that if there was to be a Bank, the powers and duties of that Bank must be prescribed in the Law creating it. Nobody but Congress, it has been thought could grant these powers, and privileges, or prescribe their limitations. It is true, indeed, that the message pretty plainly intimates that the President should have been *first* consulted, and that he should have had the framing of the Bill; but we are not yet accustomed to that order of things, in enacting laws, nor do I know a parallel to this claim, thus now brought forward, except, that in some peculiar cases in England highly affecting the royal prerogatives, the assent of the monarch is necessary, before either the house of peers, or his majesty's faithful commons are permitted to act upon the subject, or to entertain its consideration. But supposing, sir, that our accustomed forms and our republican principles, are still to be followed, and that a law creating a Bank is, like all other laws, to originate with Congress, and that the President has nothing to do with it, till it is presented for his approval, then it is clear that the powers and duties of a proposed Bank, and all the terms and conditions annexed to it, must, in the first place, be settled by Congress. This power, if constitutional at all, is only constitutional in the hands of Congress. Any where else its exercise would be plain usurpation. If then the authority to decide what powers ought to be granted to a Bank belong to Congress, and Congress shall have exercised that power, it would seem little better than absurd to say, that its act, nevertheless, would be unconstitutional and invalid, if in the opinion of a third party, it had misjudged, on a question of expediency, in the arrangement of details. According to such a mode of reasoning, a mistake in the exercise of jurisdiction, takes away the jurisdiction. If Congress decide right, its decision may stand; if it decide wrong, its decision is nugatory; and whether its decision be right or wrong, another is to judge, *although the original power of making the decision must be allowed to be exclusively in Congress*. This is the end to which the argument of the message will conduct its followers. Sir, in considering the authority of Congress to invest the Bank with the particular powers granted to it, the inquiry is not, and cannot be *how* appropriate these powers are, but whether they be *at all appropriate;* whether they come within the range of a just and honest discretion: *whether Congress may fairly esteem them to be necessary*. The question is not, are they the fittest means, the best means, or whether the Bank might not be established without them. But the question is, are they such as Congress, *bona fide*, may have regarded as *appropriate* to the end. If any other rule were to be adopted, nothing could ever be settled.—A law would be constitutional to-day and unconstitutional to-morrow. Its constitutionality would altogether *depend* upon individual opinion, on a matter of mere expediency. Indeed such a case as that is now actually before us. Mr. Madison deemed the powers given to the Bank, in its present charter, proper and necessary. He held the Bank, therefore, to be constitutional. But the present President, not acknowledging that the power of deciding on these points rests with Congress and the then President, but setting up his own opinions, as the standard, declares the law, now in being, unconstitutional, because the powers granted by it, are, in his estimation, not necessary and proper. I pray to be informed, sir, whether, upon similar grounds of reasoning, the President's *own* scheme for a Bank, if Congress should do so unlikely a thing as to adopt it, would not become unconstitutional also, if it should so happen that his successor should hold *his* Bank in as light esteem as he holds those established under the auspices of Washington and Madison?

If the reasoning of the message be well founded, it is clear that the charter of the existing Bank is not a law. The Bank has no legal existence; it is not responsible to Government; it has no authority to act; it is incapable of being an agent; the President may treat it as a nullity to morrow, withdraw from it all the public deposites, and set afloat all the existing national arrangements of revenue and finance. It is enough to state these monstrous consequences, to shew that the doctrine, principles, and pretensions of the message are entirely inconsistent with a government of laws. If that which Congress has enacted, and the Supreme Court has sanctioned, be not the law of the land, then the reign of the law has ceased, and the reign of individual opinion has already begun.

The President, in his commentary on the details of the existing Bank Charter, undertakes to prove that one provision, and another provision, is not necessary and proper; because, as he thinks the same objects, proposed to be accomplished by them, might have been better attained in another mode; and therefore such provisions are not *necessary*, and so not warranted by the Constitution. Does not this show that, according to his own mode of reasoning, his own scheme would not be Constitutional, since another scheme which, probably most people would think a better one, might be substituted for it? Perhaps, in any bank charter, there may be no provisions which may be justly regarded as *absolutely indispensable;* since it is probable that, for any of them, some others might be substituted. No Bank, therefore, ever could be established; because there never has been, and never could be, any charter, of which every provision should appear to be indispensable, or necessary and proper, in the judgment of every individual. To admit, therefore, that there may be a Constitutional Bank, and yet to contend for such a mode of judging of its provisions and details, as the message adopts, involves an absurdity. Any charter, which may be framed, may be taken up, and each power conferred by it, successively denied, on the ground that, in regard to each, either no such power is "necessary or proper" in a Bank, or which is the same thing in effect, some other power might be substituted for it, and supply its place. That can never be *necessary* in the sense in which the message understands that term, which *may be dispensed with;* and it cannot be said that any power *may be dispensed with*, if there be some others, which might be substituted for it, and which would accomplish the same end. Therefore, no Bank could ever be Constitutional; because none could be established, which should not contain some provisions, which might have been omitted, and their place supplied by others. Mr. President, I have understood the true and well established doctrine to be, that, after it has been decided, that it is competent for Congress to establish a Bank, then it follows, that it may create such a Bank as it judges, in its discretion, to be best, and invest it with all such power as it may deem fit and suitable; with this limitation, always, that all is to be done in the *bona fide* execution of the power to create *a Bank*. If the granted powers are appropriate to the professed end, so that the granting of them cannot be regarded as usurpation of authority by Congress, or an evasion of Constitutional restrictions under color of establishing a Bank, then the charter is Constitutional, whether these powers be thought indispensable by others or not, or whether even Congress itself deemed them absolutely indispensable, or only thought them fit and suitable; or whether they are *more or less appropriate* to their end. It is enough that they are appropriate; it is enough that they are suited to produce the effects designed; and no comparison is to be instituted, in order to try their constitutionality between them and others which may be suggested. A case analagous to the present, is found in the Constitutional power of Congress, over the mail. The Constitution says no more than that "Congress shall have power to establish post offices and post roads;" and in the general clause "all powers necessary and proper" to give effect to this. In the execution of this power, Congress has protected the mail, by providing that robbery of it, shall be punished with death. Is this infliction of capital punishment unconstitutional? Certainly it is not, unless it be both 'proper and necessary.' The President may not think it necessary or proper; the law, then, according to the system of reasoning enforced in the message, is of no binding force, and the President may disobey it, and refuse to see it executed. The truth is, Mr. President, that if the general object, the subject matter, properly belongs to Congress, all its incidents belong to Congress, also. If Congress is to establish post offices and post roads, it may, for that end, adopt one set of regulations or another; and either would be Constitutional. So the details of one Bank are as Constitutional as those of another, if they are confined, fairly and honestly, to the purpose of organizing the institution, and rendering it useful. One *Bank* is as Constitutional as another *Bank*. If Congress possess the power to make a Bank, it possesses the power to make it efficient and competent to produce the good derived by it. It may clothe it with all such power and privileges, not otherwise inconsistent with the Constitution, as may be necessary, in its own judgment, to make it what Government deems it should be. It may confer on it such immunities, as may induce individuals to become stockholders, and to furnish the capital; and since the extent of these immunities and privileges is matter of discretion and matter of opinion, Congress only can decide it; because Congress alone can frame or grant the charter. A charter, thus granted to individuals, becomes a contract with them, upon their compliance with its terms. The bank becomes an agent, bound to perform certain duties, and entitled to certain stipulated rights and privileges, in compensation for the proper discharge of these duties, and all their stipulations, so long as they are appropriate to the object professed, and not repugnant to any other Constitutional injunction, are entirely within the competency of Congress. And yet, sir, the message of the President toils through all the common place topics of monopoly, the right of taxation, the suffering of the *poor*, and the arrogance of the rich, with as much painful effort, as if one, or another, or all of them, had something to do with the Constitutional question. What is called the 'monopoly,' is made the subject of repeated rehearsal, in terms of special complaint. By this 'monopoly,' I suppose is understood, the restriction contained in the charter, that Congress shall not during the twenty years create another Bank. Now, sir, let me ask who would think of creating a Bank, inviting stockholders into it, with large investments, imposing upon it heavy duties, as connected with the Government, receiving some millions of dollars as a *bonus* or premium, and yet retaining the power of granting, the next day, another charter, which would destroy the whole value of the first? If this be an unconstitutional restraint on Congress, the Constitution must be strangely at variance with the dictates both of good sense and sound morals. Did not the first Bank of the United States contain a similar restriction? And have not the states granted bank charters, with a condition, that if the charter should be accepted, they would not grant others? States have certainly done so: and, in some instances where a bonus was paid at all, but from the mere desire to give effect to the charter, by inducing individuals to accept it and organize the institution. The President declares that this restriction is not *necessary* to the efficiency of the Bank; but that is the very thing which Congress and his predecessor in office were called on to decide, and which they did decide, when the one passed, and the other approved the act. And he has now no more authority to pronounce his judgment on that act, than any other individual in society. It is not his province to decide on the constitutionality of statutes which Congress has passed, and his predecessors approved.

(To be concluded in our next.)

PITTSBURGH PRICES CURRENT.—

Corrected weekly by Riddle, Forsyth & Co.

pot,	lb. 5 a5½	Steel, co. lb	7a8†
pearl,	7	sad irons	6†
Ashes, sc. salts	3¾	Lead, in pigs	6½§
black salts	4*	in bars	7§
Axes, doz.	$14 a 16†	white, in kegs	$3†
Augers, qr.	6†	dry, lb.	12½†
Alum, lb.	6	Shot, all sizes,	7†
Bacon, lb.	5½†	Leather, sole,	25§
Butter, keg,	8½†	upper, doz.	$28a30†
Bags, 3 bu. tw.	45 a 50†	calf skins,	20 a 24§
Beans, sh. bush.	75§	Lard,	9§
Blscuit, sea, b.	3 50 a 4†	Logwood,	2½†
w. crack. bbl.	$4 75†	Molasses,	40§
Beer,	3 †	Nails, Jun. bra. 10d	6§
Coals, bush.	5†	8d	6½§
Candles, lb.	10	6d	6½§
Copperas	2½a3*	4d	8§
Cheese	5a5½†	other	7 §
Cordage, Ky.	8 a 11§	Oil, flaxseed, gal.	$1 25†
Irwin's	9 a 15	tanners', bbl.	$20 a 21†
Coffee, g.in bgs	14a15	Onions, bushl.	$ 1§
Cotton Wool	10a12½§	Paper	
Cassimets,	40 a 110†	cap, No. 1 rm.	$3½†
Cotton Goods,		No. 2,	2½†
3-4 Plaids, n. 1. y.	11a12†	No. 3,	2½†
4-4 Checks	13 a 21†	letter	2 50 a 4†
3-4 Stripes	17†	crown wrap.	$1 25
Cot. yarns, lb. No. 5,	25§	medium do.	$1 75a2†
Flour, obl.	$4 50*	paper hang's p.	37a35
Feathers	35a36§	Pork, fresh lb.	3½ a 4
Flax, scutched, lb.	6½a7†	pkd. mess, bhl.	none
hatcheled,	9a10½*	prime,	do.
Flannels, cy. 4-4	40a50*	Potatoes, bush.	60§
Fish—bbl.		Rags, Ohio,	4½
New herring,	$9§	do. K'y.	4§
shad,	12½§	Sugar, N.O.lo.	6a7½
mack'l.	6a9†	country,	7§
Grain, wheat, bu.	65†	lump,	13 a 14†
barley	45†	loaf,	14 a 17†
rye	43†	Salt,	$1 90 §
corn	37§	Soap, lb.	5 a 8†
Glass, 8by 10, box	$3¾a4†	Sifters—doz.	
10 by 12,	$4¾a5†	wire No. 14, 16,	$5
12 by 18,	$9 00†	Spades & shovels	$8
Bottles, porter groce	9†	Tobacco	
gallon doz.	2½†	keg, lb.	5 a 10cts†
½ do.	1¼†	leaf,	2a3¾†
¼ do.	87½cts†	Tallow, rendered	8†
pint	62½†	rough	6†
Gunpowder, keg	$5½a6†	Tea. Y. H. lb.	90a$1 6*
Hemp, ton	$118§	H. skin,	70 a 75§
Hides, Span. lb	12a13†	imperial,	1 25§
green	5§	Wax. bees'	18*
Indigo, Span lb.	150	Wool,	30*
Bengal,	200†	Wool hats, doz.	$5½a6½§
Iron, b. Jun. t.	$110§	Whisk. o. gall.	35a40cts
blooms, Jun.	$82½a85§	new	28†
rolled	115§	Vices, bright	12½†
sheet, cwt	9½§	black	9½ a 10†
pig, ton	$ 38a40§	4-4 br. Sheetg.	11a 12†

REMARKS—* demand; § scarce; † plenty.

Piano Fortes, Musical Instruments, and German Goods.

CHARLES L. VOLZ,

NO. TWENTY-FOUR WOOD STREET,

OFFERS for Sale, *Piano Fortes*, among which are some of the celebrated *Vienna* and *Leipzig* Manufactories, famous for their superior tone, easy action, and general workmanship: of these a steady supply will always be had, and orders can be filled at short notice.

Musical Instruments, consisting of Violins, Violoncellos, Clarinetts, Flutes, Horns, Bugles, Trombones, Fifes, Flutes, Bassoons, Flageoletts. All these being obtained *direct* from the manufactory, can be sold, Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest possible prices.

Music for the Piano Forte and other Instruments, at *reduced* prices; together with all other articles in the musical line.

Also, a variety of *German Goods*.

Dealers in the above articles, and the public in general, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

July 24, 1832.—1y1&2wal.

COMMISSION LEATHER WAREHOUSE,

AND CAP MANUFACTORY.

JOHN BLAIR respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced the above business, in No. 20, Wood street, in the Store formerly occupied by Messrs. Howard & Rodgers, where he is manufacturing all descriptions of Mens' and Youths' Cloth, Leather, and Fur Caps, made of the best materials, and well adapted for Merchants and others, and sold cheaper than at any other establishment in the United States, for good payments, and forwarded to all parts of the country.

N. B.—All Leather consigned to his care will be duly attended to, and he hopes, by his assiduity and attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞ *Wanted*—a few young women who can sew well, will obtain employment at the above business.

Pittsburgh, August 28, 1832.—w3mis.

The State of Mississippi, } In the Circuit Court of
Adams County. } said County.

WM. W. ROBINSON, } Attachment for $355 88 cts.
vs.
JOHN MUNCE, }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, John Munce, is a non-resident of this State, and that his late residence was in the city of Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania—It is Ordered that all further proceedings in this cause be stayed, for the period of six months, from this date; and, that publication be made in the Pittsburgh Gazette, a newspaper, printed and published in the said city of Pittsburgh, in the State aforesaid, once a week, for the space of two months successively; that, unless the said John Munce appear, put in special bail, and plead to the action aforesaid, on or before the fourth day of the next November Term of this Court, Judgment, by default, will be rendered against him, and the estate attached sold to satisfy the plaintiff's claim, and costs of suit.'

I certify the above to be a correct extract from the minutes of said Court:

Given under my hand and official seal, at the city of Natchez, this 11th day of June, A. D., 1832.

H. K. MOSS, *Clerk.*

August 31, 1832.—w2m

WATCHES,

Jewelry, and Silver Ware.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has lately returned from the eastern cities with a large and elegant assortment of Merchandise, in his line of business, and now offers for sale—*at No. 98 Wood street, between Diamond alley and Fifth street*—Gold and Silver, Patent Lever, Lapine, Repeating, and Plain Watches; Chains, Seals, Keys; Gold and Bead Guard Chains; Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, Shirt Studs, Table and Tea Spoons, Sugar Tongs; Soup and Cream Ladles; Gold and Silver ever pointed Pencils; Gold, Silver plated, and Steel Spectacles; fine Pen and Pocket Knives; Musical Boxes; Marble, Ebony, and Alabaster Mantel Time-pieces, of different patterns; and a great variety of Fancy Goods, which will be sold on very accommodating terms, Wholesale and Retail.

J. P. BEGGS.

N. B.—The highest price given for old Gold and Silver.

Watches, Jewelry & Silver War

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has now on hand a large and elegant assortment of *Gold and Silver Patent Lever, Repeating, Alarm, Lapine, and English WATCHES; Gold Chains, Seals, and Keys; Jet and Fillagree Ear Rings; Finger Rings; Breast Pins, Shirt Studs, Gold and Bead Guards; Ever Pointed Pencils, fine Pen Knives, Razors, and Scissors.*

Also—Silver Table, Dessert, and Tea Spoons; Sugar and Cream Ladles; Silver Plated Castors; Fruit Baskets; Candle Sticks; Snuffers and Trays—all of which will be sold on the lowest terms, Wholesale or Retail. JOHN WALLACE.

N. B.—Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange.

☞ Watches and Clocks repaired, as usual, in the best manner, and warranted to perform well.

September 14, 1832.—w3m

WASHINGTON HALL

STAGE OFFICE,

Sign of the Golden Lamb, Market Street,

STEUBENVILLE, OHIO.

THIS Large and Commodious House, formerly kept by George A. Dohrman, adjoining the public square, has undergone a thorough repair: it now contains thirty rooms, and several fine parlors for families, and is fitted up with entire new furniture.

The subscriber now offers his best efforts to afford comforts to all who may please to favor him with their custom, and assures the public that his Bar and Table will be well supplied, and his stable, which is large, will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler, and his charges reasonable.

There is a Daily Line of Stages which leaves this house for Ashtabula, on lake Erie, by way of Knoxville, Wellsville, Lisbon, &c., of first rate houses and coaches—there is also a fine line of four horse mail coaches leaves here for Zanesville, by the way of Cadiz and Cambridge, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and also one for Wooster, by the way of Philadelphia; and one for Cleaveland, by the way of Canton, every Thursday; also, a daily line to Pittsburgh, after the arrival of the Mail Boat from Wheeling, equal to any for good coaches, houses, and careful drivers.—Travelers going any of the above routes will do well to come this way, as I flatter myself they will not be disappointed. Seats may be taken at this office for any of the above lines. Passengers coming in the Pittsburgh or Wooster lines, will be brought to this house, by giving directions to the drivers. N. HUTCHINS.

July 24, 1832.—3m

Pittsburgh Seminary

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

South East Corner of Grant & Second Sts.

THE want of a permanent institution, located in the city, in which females should receive a useful and finished education, seems long to have been deeply felt by the inhabitants of this flourishing and wealthy city.

From the frequent and earnest solicitations of her friends, Miss Parry has, at length, undertaken to establish and carry into effective operation an Institution calculated, not only to supply the deficiency for which it is more immediately intended, but to offer such advantages as may render it worthy the patronage of the intelligent citizens of neigboring places.

The object of this seminary is, to inculcate sound principles, inform the mind, refine the taste, and form the character: to effect this, there will be a strict and well-ordered system of government as well as of instruction: for little can be accomplished in the great business of education without efficient regulations and good order.

The building is spacious and handsomely situated in the most elevated and healthy part of the city, commanding a fine view of the Monongahela, and the adjacent hills. It is sufficiently central for the convenience of day scholars, and yet retired from the noise of business.

In the English department the branches are Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Composition, Geography, and Astronomy, with the use of the Globes, History, Chronology, Botany, Chymistry, Rhetoric, Natural and Moral Philosophy.

English branches,	$8 00 per qr.
(Each qr. to consist of 12 weeks.)	
Music,	10 00
French,	8 00
Drawing in pencil, crayon, and water colors,	8 00
Oil Painting,	10 00

Boarding and tuition, including all the branches, two hundred dollars per annum. Each pupil must be supplied, by the parent or guardian, with a mattress, bedding, towels, combs, brushes, soap, and silver cup, table and tea spoon, with the initials of the name engraved on each. Each pupil required to repair and keep her own clothes in good order. Washing, stationery, &c. are extras. No charge made for the summer vacation, commencing on the twenty-third of July, and terminating on the thirty-first of August. No pupil engaged for a shorter period than two quarters; first quarter to be paid in advance. One month's notice to be given previous to withdrawing a pupil.

The Rev. Dr. Bruce, President of the Western University, and Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in that Institution, will give lectures on Astronomy. Competent masters are engaged for the different branches.

REFERENCES.—Rev. Robert Bruce, D. D.
Rev. G. Upfold, D. D.
Rev. C. Avery,
Dr. P. Mowry,
J

From the Baltimore American.

It is a curious circumstance, worth noting for the singular contradictions which it involves, that William the Fourth, the 'reform' king of England, is, on behalf of his hereditary possession of Hanover, a party to the late Protocol issued by the Diet of the Confederation against the liberties of Germany. Among the titles belonging to the British King, as king of Hanover, are 'Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburgh, and Arch Treasurer and *Elector* of the Holy Roman Empire.' In right of the last of these, he has a seat in the Diet, and is in alliance with Austria and Prussia to enslave the Continent. His brother, the Duke of Cambridge, is his viceroy, or deputy, to sustain on behalf of the family, the Wellingtons, Lyndhursts, and Peels of the Confederation, against the reforming spirit of the people. Thus the English King of Hanover contracts with two of the great enemies of human improvement, to join with them in crushing, by armed interference, every effort at extending liberty and knowledge, the freedom of speech, person, and of the press, and security of property, whether made in his own family possessions, or among the twenty millions of people ruled by the confederated despots,—a recognition of absolute doctrines, the hundredth part of which enforced in his capacity as King of England, would send him to the scaffold, to go down in history with Charles the 1st and Louis the 16th. This is another effect of the unnatural union in one person of two such discordant characters, as king of England and of Hanover, and another added to the long list of evils which that connection has brought upon Great Britain. With no interest in common with Hanover, except the slight one of having borrowed, or rather bought a king from them; differing totally in language, connections, institutions, and character, the British people have nevertheless waged useless, expensive, almost ruinous wars, for Hanoverian interests; accumulating millions upon millions of debt, and expending hundreds of thousands of lives, and now have the additional curse of being made a party, in the person of their monarch, to principles which they detest; principles of tyrannical oppression against which their own protection and defence may require them hereafter to arm and organize themselves. Well has it been said that it would have been a blessing for England if, in getting rid of the dynasty of the Stuarts, she had called to the throne a beggar, instead of a petty German Prince. The accession of King William to the German League against the liberties of Europe, is beyond the control of the British people in Parliament. He can answer in the pithy Tory phrase of the Duke of Newcastle, "Shall I not do as I please with mine own?"--and they have no appeal. If his Hanoverian subjects complain, he has the law of the Frankfort Protocol, and the logic of Prussian and Austrian bayonets, with which to quiet them. This position of the 'Reform' King, is one of the illustrations with which Europe abounds, of the effects of the systems of government which Tories, conservatives, and despots, all who are "born booted and spurred to rule the people by the grace of God," are leagued to uphold.

It should be a subject for congratulation among the English, that this ill-omened connection will end with the present monarch. The succession to Hanover being in the male line, on the demise of William the Fourth, and the accession of his niece to the British throne, the crowns will be separated.

The Duke of Reichstadt died in the same palace—in the same apartment—in which Napoleon, when in the zenith of his fortunes, signed the most remarkable decrees, and in which his marriage with the Arch-Duchess Maria Louisa was arranged.—*Poulson.*

We find the following paragraphs quoted from the Washington Globe, in a New York paper which we have just opened. We must have overlooked them in the official paper; else we should have copied them at once, giving them to our readers for what they are worth.

"The Bank Bill was no sooner presented to the President, than he began to reduce to order, and draw out in form, the memoranda which he had previously made, of the obnoxius principles and features of the system. At the same time, desired the members of his Cabinet, as is his custom on all important subjects to give him their views and opinions in writing.

"This was done by several members of the Cabinet, and the eloquent and able discussion of the subject, in these state papers, will probably, at some future day, be referred to with national pride, as illustrating the character of the present Administration. The President compared his own views with those of his constitutional advisers, and adopting some of the suggestions they contained, presented his draught of the Veto Message to the consideration of his Cabinet Council. Upon the suggestion of his constitutional advisers, the President introduced some alterations as to form, but, in the main, his own original views were retained unimpaired, his whole Cabinet concurring entirely in the propriety of his decision in putting his veto upon the bill, and for the most part agreeing in the reasons assigned for it."

The sooner those eloquent and able discussions by the members of the Cabinet are published, the better, in order that the world may see with what ingenuity they have deluded themselves in relation to the doctrines of the Veto Message. A voluntary responsibility for such doctrines would argue either an extraordinary eclipse of intellect, or an unpardonable indifference to the judgment of sensible contemporaries and posterity. *History will condemn every sponsor of the message among the President's constitutional advisers:—no reputation in this body can withstand the estimation in which that document will be almost universally held, when President Jackson shall have disappeared from the stage—when the support which they find in his popularity and in party interests, shall be wanting.* We may believe that the memoranda which General Jackson originally scrawled, consisted of those blind prejudices, gross mistaks, and extravagant notions of unlimited power, which individuate the message; but he did not write the paper; it is not his performance; as a whole, it is his adopted, and not direct work. The "reasons assigned for the veto" were, no doubt, supplied in part by his private cabinet.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Astronomy.—He who can look upon the firmament in a cloudless night, with a soul untouched, must be wholly incapable of relishing any intellectual food. If there be any safe criterion to prove the depth of the mind, it may unhesitatingly be said, Astronomy. It may be set down as indisputable, if the mind of a child cannot be excited to inquiry, by explaining the dimensions, distances, and revolutions of the planets, there is a vacuum that can never be filled. The remark of an experienced teacher is, "Many a dunce and many a truant has been put into my hands, and pronounced nearly *hopeless*, who has approximated to first rate scholarship, by a faithful calculation of this sublime science, and where this has failed, all other expedients are unavailing."—What a pity, then, that this important study should be so much neglected in the early education of children, that Orion and his belt, Pleiades and Arcturus, are not as familiar to the child, as the marble and ball he tosses.

Mexico is going through another civil war, or revolution—that general "this" or general "that" may have the command. There will not be peace and safety in the south until the *generals* are in a state of submission to the laws, and the arbitrary spirit of the sword given up to the decisions of the legislative and judicial authorities, ordained by the people. *General* Pedraza, *general* Santa Anna, and *general* Bustamente, are the present rival chiefs in Mexico.—*Niles.*

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 28, 1832.

☞ INSPECTOR'S ELECTION THIS DAY!—Anti-Masons, and Anti-Jackson Men, be up and doing! —*Abishai Way* for Inspector of the North Ward.

WM. LECKY, Esquire, may expect to hear from us in our next paper. He will probably find that the explanation which he gave us of his charge for services, while he was electioneering, only renders more obvious the necessity of investigating the accounts for the expenditures of money on the canal.

MORE FALSEHOODS.—At this late hour, a charge of infidelity has been gotten up against Joseph Ritner. The simple fact that this charge has been started at a time so near the election, and probably by the same persons who issued the *Wallacised* handbills, renders it suspicious. The statement, however, of James Logan, Esq., a gentleman of unquestionable veracity, will remove all doubt, if any such should linger in the mind of any person.

CHOLERA.—This pestilence, which walketh in darkness, and which has already, with giant stride, extended its ravages from Quebec to Norfolk, has not yet even made a sensible approach to Pittsburgh. As the sun loses its power, and the weather becomes gradually more chilly, we would urge our friends, and the public generally, to keep up comfortable fires in their houses. A brisk fire has a double effect in warding off the attacks of the Cholera.—Heat is a powerful disinfecting agent; it also renders the houses more comfortable, and thus, hardens its inhabitants, and renders them less susceptible of infection. We therefore again urge our friends to make themselves comfortable, by keeping up, in their respective houses, at least one good coal fire; and while they, with their families, are enjoying this cheap luxury, we trust they will not forget the debt of gratitude which they owe to the legislatures of 1829-30, and of 1830-1, for having manfully resisted George Wolf's *repeated* recommendation of a *Tax on Coal.*

LOTTERIES.—One of the charges urged against Mr. Ritner was, that he had voted for Lotteries, for building churches, taking water into Lancaster, &c.—Disapproving as we do of these temptations to extravagance and gambling, we will not pretend to *justify* the conduct of Mr. Ritner, or any other persons who voted with him. In *excuse* of his vote, however, we will say that, when he came into the legislature, the expediency of granting lotteries to raise money for churches or other useful purposes, had been established, or at least countenanced by a long series of precedents. As long ago as 1807 or 1808, a lottery was granted for building the first Presbyterian church in Pittsburgh. We have not taken pains to ascertain when the first law for such a purpose was passed; probably, however, it was very soon after our revolution. Some allowance should, therefore, be found for Mr. Ritner, in the circumstance that, he merely followed in the footsteps of those who had preceded him; and also, in the circumstance that, the evil of Lotteries had not, at the time he voted for them, assumed the overwhelming importance which it has within the few years past.

Be this, however, as it may, it little becomes those who advocate the re-election of Geo. Wolf, to urge so strenuously these votes against Mr. Ritner.

During the Session of our State Legislature of 1814-5, George Wolf was a member. On the 31st of January, 1815, he presented a petition from the German Lutheran and Reformed Congregations of Forks township, Northampton county, praying to be authorized to raise, by way of *Lottery, three thousand dollars*, to defray expenses incurred in erecting a church. See Journals of House of Representatives of that Session: page 282.

On the second of February, Mr. Wolf, from the committee to which the above petition was referred, reported a bill for that purpose. See page 302.—At page 303, of the same journal, the bill before the House was to authorize Commissioners to raise, by *lottery*, a sum of money to finish the German Lutheran Church at Harrisburgh. On the question, shall the bill be transcribed for a third reading—Mr. Wolf voted in the affirmative. At page 318, Mr. Wolf voted for a *lottery* to raise money to finish a Church in Germantown. At page 319, Mr. Wolf voted for a *lottery* to finish a Church at Reimstown, in Lancaster county. Subsequently, at pages 322 and 323, he voted for the final passage of each of these bills. Many others might be cited, but these are sufficient to show that George Wolf had established a precedent, or rather a series of precedents, many years before Mr. Ritner was elected.

N. B. The journal of 1814, 1815, may be seen in this office.

Much as we detest betting, we were much pleased with the result of a braggadocio offer, which was made in this city, a few days since, by a certain rejected Indian agent, who lately returned to his native State from a campaign with the Winnebagoes.

Upon his arrival, he placed a bill of the *United States' Bank* for $100 in the hands of a friend, to bet on Geo. Wolf's re-election, with an intimation that he had *nine* more just like it, to be risked in the same way. In the course of one hour, a few gentlemen raised the necessary *thousand*, called on the gentleman at his lodgings, and showed the money. He however had, probably, in the mean time, received more correct information as to the state of parties, and thought it better to pocket his money, and requested that his offer and backing out should not be published. The gentlemen replied that *they* would not publish it, but there were other persons interested with them in the money, to whom they must make report, and they would not promise for them. The agent, after talking so largely, has no right to expect favor.

ANTI-MASONIC AND ANTI-JACKSON

TICKET.

Governor—JOSEPH RITNER.
Congress—HARMAR DENNY.
Assembly—ANDREW BAYNE, JAMES HULTZ, WM. W. IRWIN, JOHN SCOTT.

WOLF TICKET.

Governor—GEORGE WOLF.
Congress—CHARLES SHALER, *or* WM. ROBINSON, Jr.
Assembly—ROBERT T. STEWART, WILLIAM KERR, JAMES SCOTT, ROBERT ANDERSON.

The following is the vote for Governor, in the city of Pittsburgh, and the different Election Districts in the county, in 1829; the inspection of it is well calculated to encourage the friends of Ritner.

	Wolf.	*Ritner.*
Pittsburgh,	741	340
Pitt Township,	82	113
Wilkins,	26	154
Plum,	46	124
Versailles,	30	89
Elizabeth,	96	187
Jefferson,	50	92
Mifflin,	75	57
McCully's,	74	120
Birmingham,	78	78
Robinson,	73	40
Moon,	58	14
Fayette,	159	84
Findley,	85	27
Franklin,	40	7
Ohio,	24	30
Ross,	60	16
Borough of Allegheny,	113	88
Pine,	15	57
East Deer,	4	39
West Deer,	15	42
Indiana,	37	44
Northern Liberties,	96	30
	2077	1872

Majority for Wolf in the city, 401
do. Northern Liberties, 66
do. Allegheny Borough, 25
492
Majority for Ritner in the other Districts, 287
Majority for Wolf in city and county, 205

From the Pennsylvania Advocate.

ANOTHER FALSEHOOD DETECTED.

We received the following communication from Col. James Logan, of Plum township, in this county. From what *we know* of Mr. Ritner, we have no hesitation in saying that the charge alluded to, is altogether groundless. We understand, that means have been taken to circulate the charge over the state. It is hoped that it will be promptly met. Col. Logan is well known as one of our most respectable citizens, and every credit may be given to his statement.

To the Editor of the Pennsylvania Advocate.

SIR—In the Allegheny Republican, of yesterday, I observe that *Mr. Ritner* is charged with being *a Deist!* On the eve of the last Governor's Election, the charge was got up in Westmoreland County, and circulated for the purpose of injuring Mr. Ritner. Shortly afterwards, I published an article in the Anti-Masonic Examiner, of Pittsburgh, over the signature of "Puchety," exposing the authors, and showing the whole to be a groundless fabrication. The article mentioned that the name of the author was left with the Editor of the Examiner, but it never was demanded.

From an intimate knowledge of Mr. RITNER for more than twenty years, I can say, that I solemnly believe that the charge against that gentleman, of being A DEIST, is A BASE FALSEHOOD—of a piece with this, is the absurd story of his keeping a ball alley, &c.

Joseph Ritner was my near neighbor, during the whole time he lived in this County, (which was for several years,) and he bore the fairest moral character.

Is it not an evidence of the desperate cause of Wolf and his hirelings, when they will resort to such profligate means to effect his re-election?—And if these charges now made against Mr. Ritner had been true, would they not long since have been published in every Wolf paper throughout the state? The very fact of keeping them back till the eve of the election stamps them with falsehood.

Very respectfully,
JAMES LOGAN,
Plum township, Allegheny county.

Sept. 26.

A Havre correspondent of the New York American, under date of Aug. 11, says:

"The news from Portugal is rather unfavorable to the cause of Don Pedro. He was not able, owing to a want of cavalry, to follow up the victory gained on the 23d, and was still at Oporto on the 31st July. The priests fight and expend their money freely; the Spanish priests give money, and with money Miguel will find men to fight for his cause. In the interior of the country the people are entirely under the influence of the clergy. It is not true, as before announced, that any considerable defection has taken place in Miguel's army. The affair of Portugal is the more interesting from the general idea that in the result is involved the question of peace or war in Europe. If Pedro succeeds, the Dutch and Belgian question will probably be settled at once. The marriage of Leopold to the eldest daughter of Louis Phillippe was celebrated at Champeigne two days ago. The country is quiet, and the harvest now out of danger and most abundant."

Steam Navigation in Africa.—Steam boats are to be established, by a company at Marseilles, between that port and Algiers, and between Algiers, Bona, and Oran.—*Poulson.*

France.—The last number of the New York 'Courrier des Etats Unis' concludes are view of the parties which are hostile to *Louis Phillippe*, with the following pointed remark of one of the most distinguished citizens of the United States, who has thoroughly studied European politics:

"Louis Phillippe has not one of the essentlal qualifications for remaining King. He has neither legitimacy by right of birth, nor legitimacy as the choice of the people, nor the legitimacy of the sword." The same personage remarked two years since, when Louis Phillippe was in the height of his popularity, that he had but one way to secure his throne—which was "to mount his horse, and put himself at the head of the European Revolution." The prophesy was sagacious, as the event is daily proving.—*Balt. Amer.*

Description of the two distinguished prisoners, *Black Hawk and the Prophet*, at the time they were delivered to General Joseph M. Street, by a gentleman who was present.

Black Hawk, a Potawatomy by birth, but raised by the Saukies, appears to be about 60 years old, has a small bunch of gray hair on the crown of his head, the rest is bare, has a high forehead, a Roman nose, a full mouth, which generally inclines to be a little open, has a sharp chin, no eye-brows, but a very fine eye; his head is frequently thrown back on his shoulders; he is about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high; at present he is thin, and appears much dejected, but now and then assumes the aspect of command. He held in his left hand a white flag, in the other the tail, with the back skin, head and beak of the Calumet Eagle; with this he frequently fans himself. His Indian name is Muscata-mish-ka-kaek.

The *Prophet*, a half Saukie and half Winnebago, is about 40 years old, nearly six feet high; is stout and athletic; has a large broad face, short blunt nose, large full eyes, broad mouth, thick lips, with a full suit of hair. He wore a white cloth head dress, which rose several inches above the top of his head—the whole man exhibiting a deliberate savageness—not that he would seem to delight in honorable war or fight; but making him as the Priest of assassination, or secret murder. He had in one hand a white flag, while the other hung carelessly by his side. They were both clothed in very white dressed deer skins, fringed at the seams with short cuttings of the same. His Indian name is Wa-bo-kie-shiek—(White Cloud.) —*Nat. Gaz.*

Breakers Ahead.—An *English* merchant has written to his friend in Boston, that Jackson has become a great favorite with the English manufacturers since the Veto Message. We shall be able, say the English, "to shut up your mechanic shops. *You owe us fifteen millions, and you have nothing* to pay us with but stocks, and these are now too uncertain! "Your wool growers may kill their sheep and raise potatoes." "The Veto ensures their ruin, and our success."—*Poulson.*

We perceive, says the New York Commercial Advertiser, the names of one or more of the Custom House officers of this city, among those disinterested patriots in attendance upon the Herkimer Convention. With all due respect, we should like to know whether their pay is stopped at the Custom House during their absence? In his inaugural address, Gen. Jackson pledged himself to see that the officers of the government did not interfere with the freedom of elections. Withall due humility, again, we beg leave to inquire of Mr. Amos Kendall, whether he intends to direct the President to instruct Mr. Secretary McLane to enjoin it upon Mr. Swartwout, to give the offenders immediate notice to quit?—*Poulson.*

Every inch a King!—There is much truth in the subjoined paragraph from the Montreal Herald.—"If ever there was a King, General Jackson is one. He may not have been proclaimed as such, nor had a crown of gold to press his brow; yet he has decided like a king, or rather like an Emperor; and accustomed as the Americans are to independence, we are not surprised that those who placed him in office should feel alarmed, when he has ventured to oppose what a majority of the representatives of the nation deemed necessary for their prosperity."

Of 150,000 persons whose lives were insured at the offices in London, only 18 have died of Cholera.

An "Ice Association" has been formed at New Orleans, for the purpose of buying and importing Ice for the supply of the city during the summer. The capital is 75,000, divided into shares of $20 each.—*Poulson.*

Anecdote of Race Horses.—In the summer of 1831, while Capt. T. and Lieut. R., of the U. S. Army, were engaged on a survey, at Canton, near Baltimore, they had frequently noticed Bachelor and Jumping Jenny, at pasture, in the field of old Canton course. One day, after playing some time, the two horses were observed to walk up leisurely, side by side, to the judges' stand, where they stood for a moment and then started and ran two rounds out regularly. After the heat, they played together for a few moments when they again walked up, side by side, to the judges' stand, as in the first heat, and again started, and ran another heat of two rounds.

Stone's Letters on Masonry.

LETTERS on MASONRY and ANTI-MASONRY; addressed to the Hon. John Quincy Adams, by William L. Stone. Just received and for sale by D. M. HOGAN,
September 28---3t 73 Wood street.

Peters' Reports, Vol. VI.

REPORTS of Cases argued and adjudged in the Supreme Court of the United States: January Term. By Richard Peters: Vol. 6. For sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co.
44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
Sept. 28, 1832.---4t.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

FARM No. 126, Braden's District, situated on the Ohio river and Beaver Road, 12 miles below Pittsburgh, containing 230 acres, of which about one hundred acres are cleared, and under good cultivation, with several never failing springs of water. The improvements are, a good square Log House and Barn, and an Orchard of excellent Fruit Trees. There is an excellent Stone Quarry on the place. An indisputable title will be given, and the terms, which shall be easy, will be made known by calling on Robert Beer, in Pittsburgh. Possession will be given on the first of November next. ADDY BEER,
ROBERT BEER,
Administrators of the estate of Thomas Beer, dec.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 28, 1832.—tf.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having claims against the Estate of JAMES BOYLE, deceased, late of Ross township, will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement; and all persons indebted are hereby requested to make payment to either of the Subscribers. THOMAS SAMPLE,
JOHN IRWIN,
Executors.
Borough of Allegheny, Sept. 26, 1832. } Sept. 28.—w3t

Pennsylvania Reports: Vol. 2.

REPORTS of Laws adjudged in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. By C. B. Penrose, and Frederick Watts, Counsellors at Law: Vol. 2. Just received and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co.
44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
Sept. 28, 1832.—8t.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 232, at the corner of Second street and Chancery Lane, Pittsburgh. For terms, apply to JOHN SNYDER,
WILLIAM HAYS, *or*
NEVILLE B. CRAIG.
Sept. 28,---3mo.

JAMES WILSON, HAT MANUFACTURER,

No. 66 MARKET STREET,
PITTSBURGH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public generally, that he has made arrangements with one of the most extensive *Cap Manufacturing Establishments* in New York, for a regular supply; and that he has just received a large assortment of Men's and Boys' Leather, Otter, Fur Front Canada, Extra Opera, Misse's Fine Seal, and Children's Chinchilla Caps.

Also—A large supply of low priced Hair Seal Caps, by the Case, Dozen, or Single. A few dozen of fine and coarse Seal Gloves, and Cloak Collars, which he offers to Country Merchants and others, on as good terms as they can be obtained in this city.

N. B. A good assortment of Fashionable, Beaver, and Common Hats; and seventy-five dozen Wool Hats, and Hatters' Furs and Trimmings.
September 28, 1832.—3mw

LOST,

ON WEDNESDAY last, the check of H. F. Schweppe, on the Bank of Pittsburgh, in my favor, for Five Hundred Dollars. The check was numbered 117, dated 27th September, 1832. The payment has been stopped, so that it will be of no use to the finder.
WILLIAM P. BAUM.
September 28.---3t

Fancy Stationery.

NOW OPENING, at the corner of Wood and Fourth streets, a very extensive assortment; consisting of
Elegant Ebony Ink Stands;
Pocket Ink Stands, with Screw Tops;
Paint Boxes; Drawing Paper;
Ivory Paper; Ever Point Pencils;
Tinted Billet Paper; Visiting Cards;
And numerous other articles, which the public are invited to inspect at S. J. SYLVESTER'S.
September 28.

BAIZE AND FELTING.

THE Subscribers have on hand, at their Manufactory, 5,500 *yards of Green Baize*, which they offer for sale on accommodating terms. Also, 6 quarter, 7 quarter, and 7-8th Felting, for Paper manufacturers.
JAMES ARTHURS & BROTHERS.
Pittsburgh, September 28.—w3t.

"HOPE I DON'T INTRUDE."

"Fortes Fortuna Juvat"—In Plain English, Fortune favors the Brave.

BE it known that it was I, the well known, all lucky, and truly fortunate S. J. Sylvester, who, this month, sold to Mathew Watson, of Nashville, Tenn., the whole ticket, Thirty Thousand Dollars. Is there an inhabitant of Pittsburgh desirous of the same success; if yes, call on Sylvester, this week, expend six dollars, and you may gain 30,000 dollars. Delays are dangerous.
S. J. SYLVESTER,
Corner of Fourth and Wood streets, and 16 Exchange Buildings.

The 20th Class Union Canal Lottery contains prizes of $30,000, $20,000, $10,000, 2 of $5,000, &c. Sept. 28.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorized to sell the following tracts of land, viz: Nos. 107, 131, 132, and 133, in Cunningham's District of Depreciation Lands—No. 16, (500 acres,) in the 1st District; Nos. 1326, and 1367, in the 7th District; and No. 1655, in the 8th District of Donation land.

As it is presumed those inclined to purchase would examine for themselves, a description is not deemed necessary. These lands are offered for sale low, being unproductive to the owner; the payments will be made easy. The first payment not required until the owner executes a deed in fee simple to the purchaser, who will be required to secure the payment of the balance by bonds and mortgage, with interest, in light annual instalments. Communications, *free of postage*, addressed to the subscriber, care of Maj. H. Logan, Logan's Ferry, near Spring Dale Post Office, Allegheny county, Pa., will be promptly attended to.
JAMES LOGAN,

☞ The Crawford Messenger will please insert 3 times, and charge this office.
Plum township, Sept. 28.—w3t*

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court—held in the city of Pittsburgh, in and for the county of Allegheny, on the 31st day of July, A. D., 1832—Walter H. Lowrie, Esq., guardian of the minor children of James McDowell and Elizabeth McDowell, will expose to public sale, by public vendue and out-cry, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the first day of October next, at ten o'clock, A. M. of that day, the following property, to wit:—A certain lot of ground, in said city, containing eighteen feet on Wood street, and in depth towards Market street eighty feet, with power to adjourn, from time to time, until said sale is made. [By the Court.]
WM. McCLURE, *Clk.*
September 18.—w3t.

TO MY CREDITORS.—Take notice that I, the subscriber, have applied by Petition to the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county and State of Pennsylvania, for the benefit of the laws of this Commonwealth, made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and that the said Judges have appointed the fourth Monday of October next, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at which time and place my Creditors may attend, if they think proper, and show cause, if any they have, why I should not be discharged.
MORITZ E. MOEHRING.
Merchant, of the City of Pittsburgh, late of the firm of M. E. Moehring & Brother.
Sept. 25---w3t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Joseph Philips, late of St. Clair township, deceased, are required to make payment to the subscribers, without delay; and all persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present the same, properly attested, to JAMES HULTZ,
EPHRAIM ESTEP,
Sept. 11, 1832.---w3t*. *Executors.*

Patent Blacksmith Vices,

AND LARGE SCREWS.

THE subscribers have the pleasure of informing their friends and the public, that, in addition to the manufacturing of Patent Vices, they have commenced the manufacture of Large Screws, of every description, and are ready to fill all orders for either article, on short notice.—They will, also, furnish Mill Irons to order.

All orders, Screws for Tobacco Presses, Mill Screws, Rolling Mills, &c., &c., will be promptly attended to, if left at John Irwin's Rope Warehouse, corner of Fourth and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh, at Cochran & Irwin's, No. 108, Second street, or at their shop, in Allegheny town, near S. Lothrop & Co's Rolling Mill.
Aug. 24.---iwtf. A. LAMONT & CO.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Subscriber, wishing to decline the Mercantile business, will dispose of his property at Letart Falls, Ohio, on accommodating terms. The property consists of a Two Story Frame House, and Brick Kitchen, with a well of excellent water at the kitchen door. The house was built expressly for a Dwelling and Mercantile Establishment. The lot on which the house is erected, contains 3-4 of an acre of ground, and embraces a good Steam Boat Landing, at the head of Letart Falls. It is perhaps the best stand on the Ohio river for a Boat Store and Wood Yard. Any person disposed to keep a Country Store, Boat Store, Wood Yard, and Public House, might do an extensive and very profitable business.

For particulars, respecting the property and the country, inquire of Thomas L. Shields, Esq., or William Semple, of the firm of Bissell & Semple, all of Pittsburgh.—Should the above named property not be sold before the first of November, ensuing, it will be offered for rent.
GEORGE BOYD.
June 1, 1832.—4mw

CONSUMPTION CURED

THE INDIAN SPECIFIC;

THE PREVENTION AND CURE of *Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Consumptions, Spitting Blood, and diseases of the Breast and Lungs, &c. prepared by Dr. CLARKSON FREEMAN, of the city of Lancaster.*

Bill of Direction, accompanying each bottle of the Specific, pointing out in a conspicuous manner, all the symptoms in the different stages of these distressing diseases. Also, particular directions respecting diet and regimen, and how patients are to conduct through every stage until health is restored—for vain and useless would be the prescriptions of the ablest physicians, accompanied with the most powerful and useful medicines, if the directions are not faithfully adhered to.

The public are informed that the depositions of 287 persons have been taken before proper authorities, in the city of Lancaster, all completely cured in the most desperate cases of consumption, some of which are detailed in the bills accompanying each bottle.

A fresh supply of the above Specific has been received, and is for sale by B. A. Fahnestock, corner of Sixth and Wood streets; Henry P. Schwartz & Co., No. 42 Market street, 2d door below 3d street; and, Charles Avery & Co., corner of 2nd and Wood streets. April 24, 1832.—wly

A. W. FOSTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS removed to the Diamond, west of the Court House, and next door to the office of the 'Pittsburgh Gazette.'
April 3, 1832.---wly

Valuable Property for Sale.

A Two Story Frame House and Lot, in the village of Sharon, Beaver county, Pa. The Lot is 100 feet in front, and 200 feet back. It lies on the great leading road from Pittsburgh through Ohio, to Lake Erie, and precisely at that point where said road first arrives on the bank of Beaver river from the Lake. It is opposite the centre of the pool, to be formed by the erection of Dam No. 6, on the Beaver Div. of the Pennsylvania Canal. The House is large, and out buildings convenient. The buildings are in an excellent state of repair, being all nearly new. This property is well situated for a Tavern and Store, or either; and will be rented as such, if not sold before the first of November, 1832.

Also—A House and Lot, opposite the Borough of Fallston, on the East side of Beaver river, fronting on the river 160 feet, and running back about 400 feet, to the road leading from the village of Brighton to Pittsburgh. The Outlet Lock, No. 15, Beaver Div. of the Penn. Canal is on this Lot, and must eventually add very much to its value. It is every way calculated for a Country Tavern and Store, it being the concentrating point (for all the farmers on the east side of Beaver,) to cross over to the flourishing borough of Fallston.

Also—A Farm, containing about 45 acres of first rate land; 20 acres of it cleared, and in a high state of cultivation; 40 acres out of the 45 are susceptible of high cultivation. This property is one half mile from the flourishing Manufacturing village of Fallston. Warranty deeds will be made for all or a part of the above property. For further particulars, apply to Geo. Armstrong, Esq., Water street, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber, at his residence, in Sharon, Beaver county, Pa.
JOHN M. LUKENS.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 21, 1832—3t.

MILITARY ELECTIONS.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Volunteers residing within the bounds of the 7th Battalion Allegheny county Volunteers, that an election will be held at the public house of Wm. Johnston, in Wilkins township, on Monday, the 22d day of October next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 6 o'clock, P. M., of said day, to elect one Lieutenant Colonel to command said Battalion.
ALSO,
An election will be held at the house of Hiram Badgley, in the Diamond, in the City of Pittsburgh, on Monday, the 1st day of October next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 6 o'clock, P. M., of said day, to elect one 1st Lieutenant and one 2d Lieutenant, of the 'Du Quesne Grays.'
ANDREW M'FARLAND,
Sept. 21.---w3t. *Brigade Inspector.*

ARLINGTON.

THIS day received, *Arlington:* by the Author of Granby. For sale at the corner of Wood and Fourth streets, by SYLVESTER.
September 21, 1832.

E. A. BROWN

INVITES the attention of *all* who wish to purchase Dry Goods cheap, by the piece or package, to a handsome and well selected assortment of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, which he is now receiving from the Eastern cities, and opening at his Store, No. 92 Wood street.

As this city is still free from the pestilence that is raging in other places, those who do not like to go where they may meet it, for goods, will do well to examine this market. *Now is the time for bargain.* Pittsburgh, Sept. 7, 1832.—w6t

JAMES R. LAMBDIN,

Portrait & Miniature Painter,

(No. 29 IRWIN'S ROW, LIBERTY STREET,)
PITTSBURGH.

☞ His friends, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to call and view specimens.
September 21—tf

UNADULTERATED WINES AND FRENCH BRANDY.

WILLIAM MITCHELTREE & SON—have just received from Philadelphia, a fresh supply of *Port, Claret, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Madeira, and Red Wines.* Also, 4th proof French Brandy, all of which they will warrant genuine; and, together with their former stock of Foreign and Domestic Liquors, Wines, Cordials, &c., sell Wholesale and Retail, on reasonable terms.

No. 162 Liberty street—opposite Sixth street—Pittsburgh. July 17, 1832.—1mt2f.

Cholera Plaster.

THE COMPOUND CAMPHOR PLASTER is respectfully recommended to the public as a preventive against the prevailing epidemic. This plaster is highly approved of by many respectable physicians, as being superior to all pitch plasters now in use, having a tendency to keep up a natural excitement in the system, and preventing the sudden changes of the body by exposure to heat and cold.

To be had at H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co's Drug Store, No. 42 Market street.
August 24.---6t

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, Flint Glass Manufacturers, expired on the 1st inst. by its own limitation. All persons who are indebted to it, are requested to make payment; and those who have demands against it, to present the same for payment, to either of the subscribers. BENJ. BAKEWELL,
BENJ. PAGE,
THOS. BAKEWELL,
JOHN P. BAKEWELL.

N. B.—The manufacture of Flint Glass, in all its branches, will be continued on the premises, under the firm of BAKEWELLS & ANDERSON. Sept. 14.---3t

REMOVAL.

Boot and Shoe Making.

THE Subscriber gratefully acknowledges the past and numerous favors of his friends and customers, and while he solicits a continuance of their liberal support, respectfully informs them that he has removed to *No. 27 Market Street*, next door to Mr. Wallace's Silver-smith shop, and directly opposite to his former stand, where he will carry on the business of BOOT AND SHOE MAKING; and he hopes by punctuality and attention to the orders of his friends and customers, to merit and receive their favor and patronage.

N. B.—Ladies' Prunello Ware, of the best quality, will be kept constantly on hand as above.
B. PERRY,
No. 27 Market street.
Pittsburgh, April 10, 1832.—tf

PITTSBURGH

STARCH MANUFACTORY.

THE Partnership which existed between the subscribers was dissolved in April last. All persons having claims against said firm, are requested to present the same to Alexander Ferguson; and all persons indebted to them are required to make immediate payment.
ALEX. FERGUSON,
GEORGE KIRKPATRICK.
August 7---tf

ROBERT M'CLELLAND,

ATTORNEY at Law, has taken an office in the house occupied by Mr. P. Doran, and situated in the Diamond, where he will attend to any business in any of the Courts of the City of Pittsburgh, and Allegheny County.
may 25, 1832.—6mw*

EMIGRANT'S GUIDE.

VIEW of the Valley of the Mississippi; or the Emigrant's and Traveler's Guide to the West; containing a general description of that entire country: and also, Notices of the Soil, Productions, Rivers, and other Channels of Intercourse and Trade; and likewise of the Cities and Towns, Progress of Education, &c. of each State and Territory. For sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
Sept. 25.—4t

TO BE LET,

THE two New Four Story Brick Store Houses, on the corner of Market street and the Diamond. For terms, apply to JAMES B. IRWIN.
September 18.—tf

ARLINGTON—a Novel: by the Author of Granby, &c. &c. In 2 volumes. For sale by D. M. HOGAN,
Sept. 25.—2t 73 Wood street.

New Hardware Establishment.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they are now opening, at *No.* 58, *WOOD STREET*, a very extensive and choice assortment of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c.,

of the latest importations, which they offer to country merchants and others, on at least as good terms as they can be purchased in any establishment in this city.

WALLACE, HOWE & CO.
Pittsburgh, September 21, 1832.—3m.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ELIZABETH BENNET, or Pride and Prejudice: in two vols.

2. Cholera, as it recently appeared in the towns of Newcastle and Gateshead; including cases illustrative of its Physiology and Pathology, with a view to the establishment of sound Principles of Practice. By T. M. Greenhow, (of Newcastle upon Tyne,) Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, &c. &c. &c.

3. A Practical Guide to Operations on the Teeth: to which is prefixed a Historical Sketch of the rise and progress of Dental Surgery. By James Snell, Lecturer on the Anatomy and Diseases of the Teeth, &c. &c.

4. A Treatise on the Elements of Algebra, by the Rev. B. Bridge, B. D. F. R. S. Fellow of St. Peters' College, Cambridge, and late Professor of Mathematics in the East India College, Herts—First American, revised and corrected from the Sixth London Edition.

5. The British Drama: a collection of the most esteemed Tragedies, Comedies, Operas, and Farces, in the English Language; in two vols., with Engravings: New Edition.

6. The Singer's Own Book: a well selected collection of the most Popular, Sentimental, Amatory, Patriotic, Naval, and Comic Songs.

7. The Gentleman's Medical Pocket Book, and Health Adviser: containing a concise statement of the modes of curing every Disease to which he is liable, with directions for his conduct in case of accidents on the road or at sea. By a Medical Practitioner, of Philadelphia; in 1 vol., 18mo.

Together with a general assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, and School BOOKS.

For sale low by JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
Sept. 21.—6t

AUCTION SALES.

WILL be sold on Monday, 24th Sept. at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the corner of Market and Fourth streets, on Assignment, the entire stock of Samuel Stevenson, consisting of a very large and splendid assortment of Dry Goods, among which are the following articles, viz: Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Flannels, Blankets, Carpeting, Hearth Rugs, Tickings, Bombazetts, Circassians, Bombazines, French and English Merinoes, Black Lasting, Moreens, Beaverteens, Bangup Cord, Table Covers, Counterpanes, Umbrellas, Bed Spreads, Calicoes, Ginghams and Plaids, Silk and Cotton Vestings, Silk and Tabby Velvets, Cotton and Linen Diaper, Painted Muslins, Crape Robes, Plain and Figured Swiss, Jaconet, Mull and Book Muslins, Cambric do. Black, Green, Yellow and Italian Crape, Black, Worsted and White Cotton Hose, Black Silk do., Thibet Hdkfs., Fancy Silk, do. Black Lustring do., Mandarin, do., Popileno, do., Linen, do., Black and Cotton, do., Worsted and Valencia Shawls, Cotton and Merino, do., Gauze Scarfs, Bobinet Capes, Bobinet Footing, Cotton Lace, Bobinet and Thread do., Linen Cambric, Linen Collars, Glazed Muslins, Foundation Muslins, Buttons, Beaver and Hoskin Gloves, Black and White Silk do., Cotton Cord, Sewing Silk, Patent Thread, Gimps, Combs, Cotton Balls, &c. &c. &c.

N. B.—Sales continued from day to day until all is closed.

W. BELL, Jr.
JOHN ALEXANDER,
THOS. STEVENSON,
Sept. 21.—tf *Assignees.*

Fort Pitt Glass Works.

R. B. CURLING & SONS, grateful for the very liberal patronage they have hitherto received, beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they have considerably enlarged their factory; and having associated with them Mr. H. HIGBY, under the firm of CURLING, HIGBY & CURLINGS, they respectfully solicit a continuance of former favors.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 21, 1832.—tf

500.000 KENTUCKY SEGARS; 83 Boxes and Kegs of Manufactured Tobacco.
Just received by MOSES ATWOOD,
No. 84 Wood street.
September 14, 1832.—t5O.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of H. HIGBY & Co., was dissolved on the 1st instant, by mutual consent.

All persons indebted will please make immediate payment to either of the partners, who are duly authorized to close the business of the firm.

CHAS. P. WETMORE,
R. N. HAVENS,
HENRY HIGBY.
September 21, 1832.—4t

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.
Aug. 25, 1832.—tf. *Allegheny Town.*

HARDWARE.

HOGE & WAINWRIGHT,

100 WOOD STREET, are receiving a full and well assorted Stock of Hardware, Cuttlery, Saddlery, Whips, &c. &c., to which they invite the attention of purchasers, confident that their prices will prove satisfactory to those that will favor them with a call.
Sept. 11, 1832.—6t.

FLAX SEED.

ONE Dollar per Bushel will be paid, in cash, for good, clean Flax Seed, delivered at the Oil Mill in Bayardstown, or at our Warehouse.

McKEE, CLARKE & Co.,
39 Water street.
Pittsburgh, August 7, 1832.—2m

Celebrated Travelers.

THE Lives of Celebrated Travelers, by J. A. St. John: in 3 vols., 18mo.; being Nos. 38, 39, and 40 of Harper's Family Library.

Complete sets of this valuable work, and all the new and popular works for sale, at low prices, by

JOHN I. KAY & CO.,
No. 44, *Market street, opposite the Bank of Pittsburgh.* Sept. 13.—6t.

COTTON SPINNER WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN, living in Kentucky, about six miles from Cumberland river, having a Cotton Factory, with 240 Spindles, and a Wool Carding Machine, all propelled by water power, intends to add more Spindles and other Machinery to the same, and would like to engage a man of integrity of character, with sober and industrious habits, well qualified to manage and keep the same in repair, &c. A man with a family would be preferred, who could be accommodated with a House and Garden, in a healthy situation. A person, with the necessary qualifications, who could furnish some capital, to be laid out in additional Machinery, &c., could obtain an interest, if desired; or the advertiser would receive proposals to pay a stipulated price per dozen for spinning, and furnish hands and stock, or would give a reasonable salary. No one need apply unless he can produce the best recommendations for character and qualifications. For further information, please apply to Messrs. Riddle, Forsyth & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; or address the Post Master,, Millville, Caldwell county, Kentucky.

August 14—tf

PIANO FORTES.

R. & W. NUNNS, *Manufacturers of Grand Cabinet and Square Piano Fortes*, No. 137 Broadway, New York, respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and the western towns, that they have appointed Messrs. SMITH, PETERS & Co., of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, their Agents for the sale of Piano Fortes of their make.

The extensive sale which the instruments of their manufacture have had, throughout the United States, for twelve years, has made them so well known as to preclude the necessity of their saying any thing with regard to the quality of the instruments bearing their name. They can only add that, for the five years that they exhibited Piano Fortes, at the exhibition of American Manufactures, in New York, they received the *first premium*, for the best instruments, and that the result of many years' experience in this branch of manufacture, added to the extended scale they are prepared to carry it on, will enable them to offer advantages to purchasers, equal to any other house in the Union.

All Piano Fortes of their make are warranted, with the privilege of returning them within a year, if there is any defect in them.

☞All orders, addressed to Messrs. Smith, Peters & Co., No. 9 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, between Wood and Market streets, will be attended to, at the Manufacturers' prices.

July 20, 1832.—3m

Edgeworth Ladies' Boarding School,
BRADDOCKSFIED, NEAR PITTSBURGH,
Will recommence its engagements on the first Monday of October next.

THE increased and increasing approbation given to this institution cannot fail to produce a corresponding zeal and energy, and a desire to secure a settled good opinion. At this time very many additions have been made, for the convenience, comfort, and well doing of the pupils.—In so large a field as is open for education, understood in its true and extensive sense, there must be room for continual culture. Unabated will be the effort to do the utmost possible to meet so responsible a charge as the care of youth, and to this effort will be added the aid experience brings.—With little observation, in every succeeding month, somewhat is seen to revise and improve.

Edgeworth Seminary has been now of several years standing, and, disclaiming all egotism, it is only the fact to say that experience enables it to offer rather an increase than a diminution of means to give satisfaction.

The health enjoyed by the inmates, and beauty of situation of Braddocksfield Mansion, are well known to visiters, but for information of strangers, it is necessary to state, that in both particulars terms too flattering cannot easily be used.

To instruct, coercive means are not employed—reference is made to the heart as well as the head. Pains are taken to inculcate, that to be great, it is an indispensable to be virtuous; and as the worth of knowledge is only to be estimated by its tendency to right action, the study of every branch, and the proportion of time given to it, will be made subservient and tributary to useful moral and religious improvement.

Sabbath day engagements must not be interrupted unnecessarily. Pupils living at a distance, or from any cause, disposed to make Braddocksfield, during the vacation, their home, are invited to do so, and no additional charge is made.

TERMS.

Admission, Tuition in English branches, viz:—Reading, Writing, Grammar, Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, and Astronomy, with use of Globes, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and History; also Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, - - - *per annum*, $130
Tuition in Music, - - - - 40
Drawing, Pencil, Crayon, and Water Colors, - 24
Oil Painting, - - - - 40
French, - - - - 20

Pupils engaging in all the studies, the total charge does not exceed two hundred dollars a year. Payment three months in advance.

M. OLVER.
September 13, 1831.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TALES of the Early Ages: By Horace Smith, Esq., Author of Zillah, Brambletye House, &c. &c.

And, also, The Percey Anecdotes, revised edition; to which is added a valuable collection of American Anecdotes, Original and Select; illustrated with 14 fine Portraits: 2 volumes in 1 volume, 8vo. printed on fine paper; together with all the New Works.

Just received and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., No. 44 Market street, opposite the Bank of Pittsburgh. August 28, 1832.—10t.

MANAGERS' OFFICE,
Number 68 *Wood Street, Pittsburgh*

ORDERS for Tickets, from abroad, will meet with prompt attention.

The Lottery and Exchange Telegraph, published at this office, will be despatched, *gratis*, to all who send their orders to this office.

Prizes have been sold by the subscriber, amounting, in fact, to upwards of *One Million of Dollars!*

☞Please address GEORGE A. COOK, Ag't for the Managers, Pittsburgh. Aug. 28

HEALTH ALMANAC FOR 1833.

THE HEALTH ALMANAC, for 1833, with Maxims and Rules for the Preservation of Health. Just received, and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

Also, for sale, as above, English and German Almanacs, of different kinds, by the gross, dozen, or single one. Sept. 14—tf

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold on the 8th of October next, at public sale, on the premises, the lot of ground formerly owned by E. G. Nelson, in Allegheny town; containing in Front, on Bank lane, fifty feet, and extending back three hundred and sixty-three feet; on which are a frame dwelling house and a number of good fruit trees.

N. B. MOLINEUX,
JOHN M'KEE,
Sept. 21.—ts. *Administrators.*

China & Queensware.

PEPPARD & CALLAN, importers, No. 37 Wood street, are receiving, in addition to their spring stock, a very general assortment of NEW PATTERNS, of a superior quality of ware.

DINING and TEA SETS, mantel ornaments, with plain and Cut Glass, at moderate prices.
June 22, 1832.—tf

LARGE & ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

CABINET-WARE.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that they have on hand, at their cabinet manufactory, on Liberty street, opposite Smithfield street, a large and elegant assortment of FURNITURE—consisting of Sofas; Couches; Mahogany Chairs; Pier, Eve, and Card tables; Work tables, Dining and Breakfast tables of every variety; Sideboards; Bureaus; Ladies' Dressing stands; Secretaries; Book cases; Wardrobes; together with High, French, and Common Bedsteads; which they will sell on the most reasonable terms. They flatter themselves, that, by constant attention to business, and faithful workmanship, they will merit a share of public patronage.

WM. ALEXANDER,
S. AVARD.
may 25, 1832.—tf

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished, at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.
Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

DRUGS, &c.

WILLIAM MITCHELTREE & SON, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have opened a *Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, at No.* 162 *Liberty street, (opposite Sixth street,)* where they have received, and intend keeping, a general supply of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c., which they will sell on the most reasonable terms.

Having made arrangements in the eastern cities for a regular supply, they are enabled to sell at the lowest prices. ☞Physicians and country merchants are respectfully invited to call.

Pittsburgh, March 30, 1832.—6m

COMMISSION HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in Natchez, Mississippi, with the design of transacting a *GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS*. He will attend, particularly, to the sale of Northern Produce and Manufactures, and to the purchase and shipment of Cotton. Consignments or orders, addressed to him, will meet with prompt attention; and no exertion shall be wanting to promote the interests, and merit the confidence of those who may entrust him with business. He respectfully solicits the patronage of his northern friends.

ALFRED COCHRAN.
Natchez, March 10, 1832.

ALFRED COCHRAN,
Commission Merchant,

NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI.

Refer to
Messrs. COCHRAN & IRWIN, Pittsburgh,
G. W. BARCLAY & Co. Louisville,
STEPHEN DUNCAN, Esq., Natchez,
JOHN LINTON, Esq., New Orleans.
march 27, 1832.—6m.

LIQUORS.

3 PIPES Bordeaux Brandy;
2 do Holland Gin;
30 Quarter Casks Sweet Malaga Wine.
Just received and for sale by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
march 9.

75 Bbls. Molasses, received per Transport, and for sale by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
may 25, 1832.

Exchange Establishment,
NO. 68 WOOD STREET.

Zanesville	1	Michigan	3
Muskingum	1	Pottsville	1
New Jersey	1a2	Chambersburgh	1
Delaware	1	Wilksbarre	1½
Virginia	1	Lake Erie	2
New England	2	Painesville	2
South Carolina	3	New York	1½a2
North Carolina	5	Scioto	3
Louisiana	5		

GEORGE A. COOK,
Aug. 17. Exchange Broker.

Jefferson Foundry.

THE UNDERSIGNED most respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the Iron Foundry Business, on the premises, Front street, (between Smithfield and Grant streets,) known as the Jefferson Foundry, where all orders will be received for Castings, Land or Boat Steam Engines, Machinery, &c., and will be executed with punctuality, and on the most reasonable terms.

SAM'L SMITH,
BENJ. MINIS.
may 4, 1832—tf

LAW NOTICE.

GEO. W. ACHESON, Attorney at Law—Office at the southwest corner of Market street and the Diamond. ☞Entrance, No. 3 in the Diamond. march 27, 1832.—tf.

DRAKE ON CHOLERA.

A PRACTICAL Treatise on the History, Prevention, and Treatment of Epidemic Cholera; designed both for the Profession and the People: by Daniel Drake, M. D., of Cincinnati. Just received and for sale by

JOHN J. KAY & Co.,
No. 44 Market street, opposite the Bank of Pittsburgh. September 7, 1832.—6t.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut—incorporated by the State of Connecticut—will make insurance against the dangers of Inland Navigation; on Steam, Keel, and Flat Boats, together with their cargoes, as well as on property in ships, on the high seas. Also, against fire, on every description of Buildings, and on Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained therein.

Their terms will be as favorable as those of any other company in the United States; and all claims upon them will be promptly and liberally adjusted.

WM. W. ELLSWORTH, *President.*
THOS. C. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

☞The subscriber, having been appointed Surveyor for this city and vicinity, will make surveys of any of the above specified risks, and forward them to the General Agency at Cincinnati, where the Policies will be executed.

MOSES ATWOOD,
Corner of Wood and Front streets.
Pittsburgh, 14th Oct. 1831.—1y

J. C. BUCKLES,
Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.
December 21, 1827—tf.

To Be Let,

A Commodious Three Story Brick Dwelling House, situate in Liberty Street, between Third and Fourth streets. Immediate possession will be given. For terms, apply to Mr. John Irwin, at the Rope Warehouse, or of the subscriber, on the premises. W. W. IRWIN.
Pittsburgh, July 20, 1832.—tf.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing, under the firm of Wm. G. Davis & Co., Blairsville, Pa., and Wm. G. Davis & Co., Wheeling, Va., is dissolved by mutual consent.

Any persons having unsettled accounts against either of the above concerns, will please present them for payment to John D. Davis & Co.; and those indebted, are requested to make payments without delay, to either of the subscribers.

JOHN D. DAVIS,
WM. G. DAVIS.
Pittsburgh, 30th march, 1832.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have associated themselves together in business, under the firm of JOHN D. DAVIS & CO., as Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding and Commission Merchants; and respectfully offer their services to their friends and the public. No 38, Water, and 78, Front streets.

JOHN D. DAVIS,
WM. G. DAVIS.
Pittsburgh, march 30, 1832.—tf.

250 BBLS. LOAF SUGAR; received per Steam Boat Friend, and for sale unusually low, by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
may4, 1832.

NEW COACH MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers are desirous of informing the public that they have commenced the *COACH MAKING, in all its various branches*, near the end of the *Allegheny Bridge, Saint Clair street, Pittsburgh*, where they intend manufacturing *Post Coaches, Coachees, Barouches, Chariotees, Cariolees, Gigs, Sulkeys, Dearborns, &c. &c.*

Having supplied themselves with as good a lot of materials as the country can afford, and having none but first rate mechanics, they flatter themselves that they are enabled to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them.

Stage Proprietors are respectfully requested to give them a call, and examine for themselves.—All work done, warranted of the best materials and workmanship. ☞Repairing done with despatch.

On hand, for sale, a neat Charriottee.

HISE, COLE & GREER.

N. B. Wanted, three lads between 14 and 17 years of age, to learn the Coach Making business.
march 20, 1832.—tf

NEW DRUG STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have opened a Drug Store, No. 42 Market street, second door below third, where they have just received a large and general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Perfumery, &c. which they offer for sale, Wholesale and Retail, on the most reasonable terms.

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.

☞For sale, as above, Mons. Chabert, the celebrated French Fire King's Tapuyas Elixir, an instantaneous cure for the tooth ache.
April 13, 1832.—tf

RECTIFYING DISTILLERY,
AND
WINE AND LIQUOR STORE.

WM. MITCHELTREE & SON respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have removed their RECTIFYING DISTILLERY from Gray's Row, St. Clair street, to *No.* 162 *Liberty street*, (opposite to Sixth street,) where they continue to manufacture, in quantity, the following Liquors, which they will sell wholesale and retail on reasonable terms.

Brandy,	Cinnamon Cordial,
Rum,	Carraway do.
Gin,	Per. Love do.
Rectified Whiskey,	Rose do.
1st and 4th proof,	Lemon do.
Alcohol,	Annisseed do.
Peppermint Cordial,	Clove do.

Domestic Wine, Cherry Bounce, Bitters, and Essences.

In addition to the above, they have laid in and intend constantly keeping the following

WINES AND LIQUORS.

French Brandy,	Madeira Wine,
Holland Gin,	Lisbon do.
Jamaica Spirits,	Teneriffe do.
Port Wine,	Malaga do.

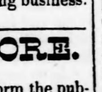
☞*Monongahela Whiskey by the barrel, keg, &c.*

N. B.—Goods delivered, drayage free, within the limits of the city.

Grocers, tavern-keepers, and others wanting to purchase, are invited to call and examine their stock. *March* 30—6m.

30 Hhds. Superior quality Leaf Tobacco (new crop)—received per Polander.
For sale by RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
may 25, 1832.

400 BAGS Coffee;
80 chests assorted Tea;
60 boxes Raisins;
5 barrels Almonds, and a large additional supply of superior Liquors.



Just received and for sale by
JOHN DALZELL & Co.,
170, Corner of Liberty and Irwin streets.
July 24.—tf

FOR SALE—A number of Shares of Stock in the Navigation and Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

Apply to GEORGE A. COOK, Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. June 19.

Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash.

THE Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash effectually cleanses the teeth and mouth, speedily removes all canker or soreness; likewise, the smell or taste from the use of tobacco, and all that is offensive in the breath; in fine, it preserves the teeth and mouth, in all respects, in a clean and healthy condition. For sale at

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co's
Drug Store, No 42, *Market street.*
July 31.

NOTES AND GOLD.

EVERY description of Bank Note Paper discounted at reduced rates. The highest premium paid for Foreign and American GOLD.

Notes and Drafts collected: interest allowed on Special Deposits.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
Sept. 21, 1832.

PAPER.

150 Reams Straw and Rag'Paper. Just received and for sale by
DICKEY & CAROTHERS.
September 14, 1832.—6wcp.

PIG METAL.

THE Subscribers have just received, per Amulet, a Lot of Pig Metal, which they offer for sale. As they are receiving heavy consignments, they will shortly be enabled to offer to the consumers a regular supply of this article.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.
Nov. 29.—tf

50 HHDS. Prime N. O. Sugar;
90 bbls. Molasses;
25 half bbls. do
100 boxes Tin Plate, 1-3 x;
100 bbls. No. 2 Mackerel;
50 bbls. No. 3 do;
30 half bbls. Nos. 1 and 2 do;
9 bbls. New England Rum;
50 do Tanners' Oil;
50 do Rosin and Pitch;
5 casks Cod Fish;
6 tierces Rice;
100 kegs Ky. Manufactured Tobacco;
150 boxes Melee Cigars.
Just received and for sale by
JOHN D. DAVIS & Co.,
No. 38 Water, and 78 Front streets.
may 4—tf

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. of Wheeling.

THE Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Wheeling, incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, is duly organised and prepared to take both Fire and Marine risks on the customary terms. Officers for the current year:

JAMES H. FORSYTH, *President.*

Moses W. Chapline,	George Dulty,
Marcus Wilson,	Henry Moore,
William Lambdin,	Thomas Hughes,
William B. Tyson,	Ebenezer Zane,

Directors.
M. Nelson, *Sec'y.* Jan. 17.—tf.

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.
march 22, 1831.—tf

55 BALES COTTON;
33 HOGSHEADS TOBACCO;
10 BALES TOBACCO.
Just received and for sale by
MOSES ATWOOD,
may 22. *No.* 84, *Front street.*

TOBACCO.

85 HHDS. TOBACCO, (new crop;)
250,000 Common SEGARS.
Just received, per steamers Sentinel and Experiment, and for sale by MOSES ATWOOD,
June 8. *No.* 84, *Front street.*

NEW MUSIC,
AT HALF PRICE,
Twelve and a Half Cents a Sheet.

GO FORGET ME, why should Sorrow; On Hudson's Side; Innocent Mirth; Wreath of Love; When Temperance; Yon Rose Tree; Lovely Mary; Love thee, yes, too fondly truly; O then I thought of thee; Live Lone; Idols Mio; Spring time of year; Clar de Kitchen; Alice Gray, with vars.; O'Cara Memoria, by Hunter; Buona Motte Amato Care; Swiss Boy, with vars., by Andrews; Le Rano de Vaches; Ov. Mansaniello.

GUITAR MUSIC.

The Wish; Blithe as the hours; Sul Margine My Sister Dear; Cotillions, by Tolbeoque; Le Souvenir; Weber's last Waltz, with vars.

No. 9, Fifth street.
SMITH, PETERS & Co.
July 17—tf

REMOVAL.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO. have removed to their New Warehouse, one door west of Market, on Water street—second building below their old stand. March 9.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine*.—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure* is *guarantied*.

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.
April 15—tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

WHOLESALE
Earthen-Ware House,
No. 37, Wood Street, Pittsburgh,
Next door to Messrs. Tassey & Church, and nearly opposite Griffith's Hotel.

THE undersigned have made arrangements for regular importations of

China and Earthen-Ware,

And they expect within a few weeks to receive their spring stock of Ware, which will be of the first quality, newest pattern, and quite as extensive as any wholesale house West of the Mountains.

A very general assortment of Pittsburgh manufactured *GLASS* will be kept on hand.

Orders for Ware, left at this house, shall be packed with care and punctuality.

Prices and terms will be found accommodating.

STANDISH PEPPARD,
JAMES CALLAN.
Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

PRESSED GLASS KNOBS.

THE subscribers, having purchased from the New England Glass Company the exclusive right to make Patent Pressed Glass Knobs west of the Allegheny Mountains, hereby caution all persons against making, buying, or selling the same, except such as are manufactured by the Patentees, or

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.
May 9 1832.—tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.

40 BALES Domestics, viz:—Ashton, Delaware, and Chester Tickings; Drillings, Shirtings, and Sheetings; Wilmington Stripes, &c. Just received from Eastern manufactories, and for sale by MOSES ATWOOD,
may 22. *No.* 84, *Front street.*

BAIRD & BALDWIN,
Shipping and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
NO. 7 COMMERCIAL ROW.

☞*Refer to*—
ALLEN & GRANT, *Pittsburgh.*
C. MACALLISTER, Jr. & Co., *Cincinnati.*
A. G. JAUDON & Co., *or*
MACALLISTER & YORK, *Philadelphia.*
WHITALL, JAUDON & Co., *or*
YORK, MACALLISTER & Co., *New Orleans.*
July 10, 1832.—tf

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They give their opinion as to the great value of the invention, state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER,
Acting for the Proprietor.
Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

Ten Acre Lots for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale Eight Lots of Ground, situated in view of the town of East Liberty, containing about 10 acres each.

The above Lots are handsomely located; suitable for country residences. The terms will be accommodating to purchasers. For a plan of the lots and other particulars, apply to the proprietor, No. 194 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

JAMES LAUGHLIN.
may 8, 1832.—tf

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞*WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.*☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn, It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

30 CASKS superior Sugar-house Molasses;
400 Missouri Hides;
10 quarter Casks Malaga Wine;
20 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
50 boxes smoked Herring;
100 do. Cincinnati Soap;
Received by late arrivals, and for sale by
H. MAC SHANE,
Feb. 14—tf. 76 Front street.

HOGE & WAINWRIGHT,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

RESPECTFULLY request the attention of Country Merchants, Saddlers, and others, to their Stock of Goods, a greater part of which is of their own importation; and in part, consists of Griffin's, Waldron's, Passmore's, and Wilson's Scythes; Knives and Forks; Pen, Pocket, and Blade Knives; Locks; Latches; Butt Hinges; Screws; Sheep Shears; Cast, Shear, and Blister Steel—a fine assortment of Waiters, &c. &c.

Having made arrangements for the importation of our own Goods in future, and determined to use every exertion to give satisfaction, we feel confident that we shall be enabled to meet the wishes of those who may favor us with their custom.

Pittsburgh, march 23, 1832.—tf

Notice to Creditors, &c.

SAMUEL STEVENSON, of the city of Pittsburgh, Merchant, having assigned all his Goods, Merchandise, Accounts, and Effects to the subscribers, in trust, for the benefit of his creditors, as named in his deed of Assignment. All persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned; and those having claims against him, will present them for settlement.

WILLIAM BELL, Jr.
JOHN ALEXANDER,
THOMAS STEVENSON.
August 14—tf